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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Flags Fly for Tradition

Lubricant for Worn Wheels

Workers' Front for Spain?

¶ **Flag Day in the United States,** in which the emblem of the democratic ideal of government was held up for reverence, is followed by activities in Washington which reveal that democratic processes, ideal in themselves, are seldom free from friction. Coincidental with the observance of the 160th anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as a national emblem, the Senate Judiciary Committee majority blasts the President's Supreme Court plan as undemocratic in essence, and continuing this opposition, Senators Holt of West Virginia and Burke of Nebraska promise a determined opposition to the plan. They assure members of the American Defense Society in New York that they never will waver from support of the nation's organic law and its independent Supreme Court. Their pledge of loyalty is echoed by other influential individuals elsewhere, who consider that the honor of the flag must be upheld by fidelity to the institutions which have made America great.

¶ **President Roosevelt** holds his peace in relation to the Judiciary Committee's rebuke, taking it out, so to speak, on those he chooses to call wealthy tax dodgers. Commentators see political strategy here. The cloud overshadowing the court plan casts shadows on the New Deal. By instructing legislative leaders to turn full blast publicity against individuals of wealth accused of tax evasion, the President may stimulate a wave of New Deal enthusiasm, the glow of which may allow the court bill to retire gracefully. President Roosevelt's bitterest opponents could wish nothing more disastrous for him at this time than a continuance of his "no compromise" attitude.

¶ **With anxious diplomats** tracing crossed trails in Middle Europe, Hungary finds herself in a position to drive shrewd bargains. Hence, as Milan Hodza, Czechoslovakian Premier, and George Tatarescu, Prime Minister of Roumania, begin their talks at Bucharest—anticipating a later conference between the three Little Entente premiers—the chief topic is Hungary's demands for equality of armaments and better treatment of minorities. The Little Entente has heretofore insisted that Hungary abandon its revisionist program and accept boundaries laid down by the Trianon Treaty. Hungary has rejected the boundary proposal, but now seems willing to postpone its revisionist aims. But it wants to bristle with as many bayonets as its neighbors. This demand might result in a demand from Czechoslovakia to fortify the demilitarized Bratislava area. So the crossed trails seem radiating from two axes—the Berlin-Rome and the Prague-Paris. Such rivalries in many quarters are a reminder that the wheels of diplomacy may be made to rotate harmoniously with proper lubricant, and the proper lubricant in Middle Europe is co-operation.

¶ **The return of Germany** and Italy to the four-power non-intervention line-up policing the Spanish civil war, stirs Moscow to further diplomatic efforts to align worker-Socialists with members of the Comintern against the Fascist influence. Hence comes a telegram from the Amsterdam Trade Union International accepting Moscow's invitation to discuss formation of a united front in behalf of the Spanish Government. Georg Dimitroff, secretary of the Comintern, believes a united front possible. "What kind of leaders will disrupt unity of workers when the latter desire to thwart Fascist aggression?" he asks, and the question implies an attempt to turn Socialist trade union members against leaders who reject the idea. The difference between Soviet policy regarding Spain and that of the neutral countries is thus emphasized. Moscow, realizing a Franco victory would weaken Soviet security, sides with Madrid. The Soviet Republic cannot afford to break with France and Britain or to stand alone against Germany and Italy, so it enlists the Comintern (international communist organization) to carry on. The communists would dictate to the dictators?

¶ **The shillalah** so often wielded over the British is again grasped by Irish hands. Prior to the election, a campaign gets under way in the Irish Free State for a new constitution which would declare for Irish sovereignty and independence. The Dail approves the Constitution bill of President Eamon de Valera, orders a referendum on the measure, an election of a new parliament, and then dissolves, awaiting the election of July 1 and the assembly of a new Dail on July 21. President de Valera declares the new constitution will make for peace, order, and good government and enable Ireland to settle its differences amicably. W. T. Cosgrave, former Free State president, opposes the bill, calls it a party measure full of flaws, and a threat against liberty and a free press. Britain watches unperturbed. It recalls the words of a famous Chinese statesman: "Irishmen govern every country in the world but their own."

Asks Economy

International

Walter E. Holman
President, United States Junior Chamber of Commerce

Junior Chamber Hears Attack On Federal Waste

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo., June 15 — Serve youth and youth will serve the nation.

So spoke Walter E. Holman of Portland, Ore., president of the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce, as he outlined the aims of the eighteenth annual gathering of his organization which opened here today and continues through Saturday.

The convention will act as the mouthpiece for more than 60,000 young business and professional men in all parts of the country and will take under consideration a score of national and organizational questions.

Due to come in for considerable discussion and policy-resolutions is the problem of governmental spending and economy.

"I don't believe any person, establishment or nation can prosper by spending more than its income, in other words, we should live within our means," said Mr. Holman.

"We, as an organization, are seeking to awaken realization among our members of the inefficiencies around us and to teach them to be of better public service in the years to come," he added.

The Junior Chamber of Commerce has been putting particular stress on its conservation programs and it hopes to pass definite resolutions and set up educational courses for members along one line in particular conservation of taxpayer's resources. Also due for consideration are the problems of conservation of natural and human resources.

Explaining the purposes of the junior chamber, and toward which this year's convention will strive, Mr. Holman said, "we are hoping to serve the younger businessmen of the nation so that when the time comes for them to take their place in the city, state or Federal Government they will step in with a knowledge of what should be accomplished for the best of all."

Impelling Force

"Through our organization the ability of youth is coming to be realized more and more," he added. "The youthful energy of our members is recognized as a new impelling force in our country."

Efforts of the junior organization are not confined to the United States. Mr. Holman pointed out that although there has been consideration of organizing the junior chamber on an international basis, for the present, international cooperation more than organization is being sought.

Imperial Conference Closes With Pledge for World Peace; Stronger League Demanded

Differences in Political Creeds Ignored in Relations With Other Powers—Commonwealth's Prosperity Based on World Gains—Help for Shipping

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 15—Peace and the determination to maintain it, also for this purpose a widened membership of the League of Nations and separation of the Covenant of that body from the Treaty of Versailles, are outstanding aims resolved upon by the Imperial Conference, which concluded today.

The conference declares for cooperation with totalitarian as well as with democratic nations where it says: "Differences of political creed should be no obstacle to friendly relations between governments and countries."

Concerning trade, the conference emphasizes that Commonwealth prosperity depends on that of the world as a whole, and that the promotion of international business, accompanied by an improvement in the general standard of living, is an essential step to political appeasement.

Support for Shipping

Regarding shipping, the conference lays down that the maintenance of adequate British tonnage is of common concern and that competition of foreign subsidized services must be met.

On civil aviation the conference's resolves pursue a vigorous policy, embracing expansion within each member's territories and interconnection among them.

The conference deplores the need for rearmament, but recognizes its necessity in present world conditions and agrees to the closest co-ordination in rendering it effective.

It lays stress particularly upon "the maintenance of an adequate chain of air bases and refueling stations along the lines of communication between different parts of the Empire."

Long Consultations Held

Regarding Australia's proposals for regional understanding and a non-aggression pact among countries bordering the Pacific Ocean, the conference agrees to support such arrangement and to consult further about it.

Today's meeting has been the crowning occasion of gatherings at which for more than a month the Prime Ministers and other leading

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Anti-Crime Drive Enlists Merchants Of New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—The Merchants' Association of New York is today officially lined up with the Citizens' Committee on the Control of Crime, pledging its full co-operation by unanimous vote of its board of directors.

"It is evident from the revelations by Mr. (Thomas E.) Dewey and from the personal experiences of many business men in this city, that organized crime, or racketeering, as it is more commonly called, is a most serious financial problem in this city and a formidable challenge to our whole system of government," Louis K. Comstock, president of the association, said in a letter to Harry F. Guggenheim, the committee's president, made public today.

"Through its manifold resources, financial, political and legal, organized crime is able, in many instances, to avoid being brought to justice, or, by bringing pressure to bear upon public authority, not only to escape punishment, but to continue its activities on a highly profitable basis at the expense of business and industry," he continued, "the logical and practical way in which to meet organized crime is by counter-organizing, which can effectively organize public interest and by continuous skilled observation of the activities of law enforcement officers, offset the pressure which is brought to bear on them by the racketeers.

"The committee of which Mr. Guggenheim is head is organized and already at work in this manner. It is essential to its success that it should have the support of other civic organizations and public spirited citizens, not only as a matter of civic duty, but also on the ground of enlightened self-interest."

Mr. Guggenheim hailed the action of the association as "one of the most encouraging evidences of a roused public interest in the subject of crime control."

Artemus L. Gates, the committee's treasurer, announced receipt of 552 subscriptions amounting to $100,808.66 of the $200,000 the committee is seeking for a three-year program.

"Fifty-two corporations have already contributed," Mr. Gates said, "and the committee is confident that many more will join in the anti-crime drive."

Steel Firm Asks Writ to Lift Ban On Mail to Plant

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—Republic Steel Corporation today filed suit in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia asking a writ of mandamus directing Postmaster General Farley to order delivery of food and supplies mailed to workers in the corporation's struck plants. The suit was filed by John S. Brookes Jr., counsel for the corporation.

The petition requested the court to order Mr. Farley to withdraw "unofficial promulgations" with respect to "irregular mail" and direct postmasters of Warren and Niles, Ohio, to receive and deliver all parcel post packages addressed to Republic plants in those cities.

The corporation announced it would institute "separate actions" against local postmasters "in a court having jurisdiction to entertain them."

Gov. Martin L. Davey of Ohio proposed a peace formula for settlement of the Ohio phase of the steel strike, which has made 80,000 men idle in eight states and which threatens to spread to coal mines, railroads, automobile plants and shipping traffic on the Great Lakes. Governor Davey suggested that officials of unions and companies sign agreements as individuals and that the National Labor Relations Board subsequently will decide whether an agreement must be signed by companies and unions.

The Associated Press summarizes labor news as follows:

Detroit, Mich.—Homer Martin, head of the United Automobile Workers of America, sent a telegram to John L. Lewis, C. I. O. head in Washington, D. C., declaring: "We are standing by ready to refuse to use steel made in struck plants in production of automobiles unless steel companies make a speedy and amicable settlement with striking steel workers."

Johnstown, Penna.—Gov. George Earle of Pennsylvania told his state police head, Maj. Lynn Adams, to maintain law and order, if it was necessary to take control of this entire city.

Johnstown, Penna.—It is estimated that 10,000 coal miners are on strike in an effort to cut off the fuel supply of steel mills. A C. I. O. spokesman declared that 600,000 additional miners can be called out, if necessary.

Ambridge, Penna.—The C. I. O. and the American Federation of Workers clashed sharply here as 500 C. I. O. strikers beat back non-striking federation men seeking to enter the closed plant of the National Electric Products Company.

Youngstown, O.—Common Pleas Judge George Gessner granted a C. I. O. request for a warrant to search the Republic Steel Corporation plant here for "illegally held" machine-guns.

Other labor news: Page 4.

Organ Grinder's Postlude

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—The hurdy-gurdy of Joseph Castignoli, that has ranged Manhattan's East Side, West Side and all around the town, today is muted.

For more than 20 years children have danced to its music, men and women in the crowded tenements have leaned from their windows on summer evenings to listen to the ballads that Joseph ground from his organ and which reminded them of their homelands across the sea. For 20 years he blotted out the sight of the teeming, crowded streets for the grown-ups of Little Italy, and with his "O Sole Mio" conjured up for them Naples Bay and Italy's vine-clad hills.

Likewise did he serve the Irish and the Jews of Manhattan's heterogeneous population with Irish songs and Yiddish tunes, for he was a musician—not merely an organ grinder—and national pride was his stock in trade.

Organ Grinder 35 Years

Joseph came to Manhattan from Italy 35 years ago, and during the sequent years he and his organ were familiar sights in nearly every street. They ranged even into mid-town Manhattan, penetrating "the busiest corner of the world," at Fifth Avenue and Forty Second Street. Hurrying crowds would stop to hear him play "My Wild Irish Rose," "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling," and "It's a Long Way to Tipperary." In each, there was a remembrance.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia loves music, but he dislikes noise, and he classes the hurdy-gurdy as a noise-making machine. Therefore, when he put through his anti-noise ordinance, it struck directly at Joseph and the little army of organ grinders here.

Joseph put up a fight for his music and sympathy and support came to him from practically every section of the city. It did not work, however, for the police continued to silence the hurdy-gurdies.

Taken to Court Again

The crisis came on May 6, when Joseph wheeled his hurdy-gurdy almost to the door of the apartment house at Fifth Avenue and Ninety-Sixth Street, where Mayor La Guardia lives, and began to play "O Sole Mio." He was arrested on the Mayor's orders and taken to Harlem court, where he had been tried on a similar charge previously and released on a suspended sentence. Magistrate Michael A. Ford ordered him to get rid of his organ

His occupation gone, Joseph reported to Magistrate Ford yesterday that he had sold his hurdy-gurdy. Today he made his application to the Temporary Relief Bureau for a dole.

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, June 15, 1937

Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Work Week: Longer Hours Or Shorter?

Wage Bill Is Focal Point of Debate on Economic Program

Aim Is the Same

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—Should the American work week be shortened or lengthened?

Round the Black-Connery wage-hour bill today centers this vital dispute on which there are two bitter and apparently irreconcilable sides.

Day after day in the air-conditioned Senate committee room a joint House and Senate committee is hearing testimony from all sides of American industrial life. The most vital part of the testimony goes down to this issue: Is the best way of giving America a higher living standard and satisfying its material wants in the years ahead by a shorter work week or a longer work week?

Rival Views on Hours

The two sides have been made impressively.

John L. Lewis, C. I. O. spokesman, put the matter as follows to the committee:

"Solution of the unemployment problem lies in the progressive shortening of hours." He put the matter flatly and without qualification.

On the other hand, a young woman from New Zealand, Mrs. Leila Blomfield, member of the New York State Economic Council, declared yesterday that "lower wages and longer working hours" is the right way to get greater purchasing power. Parenthetically, she denounced the disputed Section 5 of the pending bill, declaring it would take the United States into "the drastic and socialistic labor dictatorship under which my dominion (New Zealand) now struggles."

Most arguments against shortening the working week go back to the monumental work of the Brookings Institution, followed by supplementary comments of Dr. Harold Moulton, president of the organization. It is his thesis, as he repeated recently in his annual address to the board of trustees that:

"The simple truth of the matter is that we have not yet reached a stage of technological development at which it is possible for the American people to obtain the standards of living which they desire, if work time is shortened from that which now generally prevails in American industry."

Basis of Argument

In other words, the work week can't be shortened, because that would mean the production of fewer goods, which in turn would hold back the recovery of the standard of living which the country enjoyed in the boom-year production of 1929 and before.

Dr. Moulton would not agree, however, with Mrs. Blomfield's testimony yesterday or that of many other advocates of the present industrial conditions. He wants stationary or higher wages, along with the longer work week, not "lower wages." Above all, he wants cheaper prices of finished goods so as to pass on to the

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

Rome and Berlin Get Together

International

Two Leaders Seem to Understand Each Other

An Interesting Photograph Made Aboard an Italian Warship Showing Premier Mussolini of Italy and Field Marshal von Blomberg of Germany During a Review of the Italian Fleet. The Two-Man Conference Closely Followed Reported Bombing of Italian and German Naval Units by the Loyalists in Spain, Which Resulted in the Almeria Incident and the Subsequent Retirement of the Two Powers From the Control Cordon

Comintern Pushes United Front Under Guise of Aid for Spain

Italy and Reich Move to Resume Patrol Around Conflict

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 15—The International Non-Intervention Committee is busily working out the details of the four-power agreement under which Italy and Germany have agreed to co-operate in isolating the Spanish civil war.

As announced Britain, France, Germany and Italy are to resume their collaborative cordon around Spain as soon as the two governments in Spain agree to guarantee safety zones for the patrol ships.

As between the four patrol powers it is also understood that if one of their ships should be again attacked by either the Loyalists or the rebels, the other powers would consider it an attack on them individually and collectively, and would take measures to end the difficulty. The further agreement that the patrolling powers will avoid any incident in future that might stir such attacks from the Spanish is a feature of the understanding.

Bilbao barricades streets to check rebels: Page 15.

Communists Urge Radical Groups to Join in Closer Activity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, June 15—New appeals for a united front of Communists and all other Socialist and Labor groups is being pushed here. But in order that a proposed conference called ostensibly to determine ways and means for aiding Spain shall not seem to be dominated by Moscow, no Russian is included in the group appointed by the Communist International.

The Amsterdam Trade Union International telegraphed the Moscow headquarters of the Comintern accepting its invitation for a discussion of joint action in behalf of the Spanish Government.

George Dimitroff, Secretary of Comintern, appointed the leaders of the French, Italian, Spanish and Dutch Communist parties to confer with the Amsterdam International's leaders in Switzerland.

Toward United Front

Amsterdam's acceptance is qualified to an "exchange of information and opinions regarding the best means for carrying out co-ordinated action in behalf of the Spanish people, where possible without unnecessary friction." Nevertheless the conference is considered an important move in the direction of a united front between Communists and Socialists which the Comintern has unsuccessfully sought since 1934.

The fact that the Soviet Government uses the Comintern as the "second arm" of its foreign policy is illustrated by this action of the Comintern.

Moscow believes that the Almeria incident has shocked world opinion and aroused sympathy for the Spanish people and indignation against the German Government. The Spanish Communist Party, which is in constant communication with Moscow, addressed an appeal for assistance to the Second Inter-

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Money Not Homes for Basques?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt feels strongly that American aid to child refugees of the Spanish War should be in the form of money and not homes.

Looking at the problem from a humanitarian point of view, the President's wife said she sided with social workers who advocate leaving the children as near as possible to their native land in case there might be possibility of a reunion with parents or relatives later on.

The question of whether the Basque refugee children should be brought to the United States and raised in homes here has created considerable stir in the capital. The State Department has turned the problem over to the immigration bureau of the Labor Department but no ruling has been handed down.

Play on Sympathies

In addition to deciding what is best for the children, Administration officials also must consider whether the appearance of the young refugees in this country would play unduly on the sympathies of the people and stir up feeling against Fascist forces in Spain.

Mr. Roosevelt made a plea for increased contributions to be sent to European nations where the Basque children are being cared for, but at the same time condemned efforts to transplant them permanently out of the environment to which they are accustomed. She said she thought it would be better for Americans to help pay for orphans' care in the homes of relatives or friends as soon as they are able to go back to Spain than to bring them to a land with a strange language and customs. Lack of security, resulting from an alien environment, is bad for children, she declared.

Board Plans Reply

Immediately, the American Board of Guardians for Basque Refugee Children announced it would send Mrs. Roosevelt a letter explaining why "the emergency conditions make it imperative that this country join the other two great democracies, France and Great Britain, in granting temporary asylum to the unfortunate children of the valiant Basques." Gardner Jackson, Washington representative of the board, said he could not see that "the change to the environment in Great Britain, which already has taken over 4000 of the children, is any less severe a change and would cause any less feeling of insecurity for the children than the change to this country."

Amelia Earhart Reaches Karachi After Long Hop

KARACHI, India, June 15 (AP)—Amelia Earhart arrived here tonight at 7:05 p. m. (9:05 a. m., E. S. T.), completing a long hop from Eritrea on her aerial flight around the world.

She had been unreported for more than 29 hours on a part of her flight that lay over Arabian desert and mountains and for about 1000 miles across the Arabian Sea.

Miss Earhart said that she flew from Assab, Eritrea, on the African coast of the Red Sea just north of the Gulf of Aden, to Karachi, on the Indian coast of the Arabian Sea, in one hop. The airline distance is approximately 1400 miles.

Miss Earhart said she would stay here probably a day but that her tentative plans to take off Thursday depended on the weather.

Her itinerary, on the globe-girdling flight as close as practicable to the equator, calls for stops at Darwin, Australia, then across the Pacific to Oakland, Calif., by way of the Pacific island route of Pan American Airways.

Basque President Calls For Last Ditch Defense

BILBAO, Spain, June 15 (AP)—The Basque President, Jose Antonio Aguirre, broadcasting from this besieged city, declared last night that the Basques would defend their capital "to the bitter end."

He admitted the fall of Zamudio and Derio, suburban villages northeast of here, but said Gen. Francisco Franco's forces still were "a long way" from Bilbao.

"I call on all Basques throughout the world to think of us in this hour when we are fighting for our ancient liberties against foreign invaders," he cried.

"Bilbao never has been captured throughout a long history of sieges and I swear to you it will not fall now."

The President said that the Government realized the seriousness of the situation confronting the defenders, but had decided to fight it out and expected all Basques "conscious of their historical duty" and "lovers of the race seeking social justice" to rally behind it.

To the fighters he said:

"I know you are ready to write glorious pages in history."

He pleaded with non-combatants to leave.

Tax Drive Held Effort to Hide Court Setback

President Orders Publicity on Evasions—Silent on Senate Blast

New Deal Strategy

Other Annual Inquiries Into 'Iniquities of Rich' Recalled

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—So far, President Roosevelt's only visible reply to the Senate Judiciary Committee's stern blast against his Supreme Court plan was to instruct his legislative leaders to turn on full publicity against wealthy tax dodgers in the investigation to begin later this week.

To some, the connection between the events may not seem clear. But to many Washington observers, the tax-dodgers investigation is definitely related to the general legislative and political situation produced by the straits to which the court plan is reduced. To unleash a new burst of Simon-pure New Deal crusading may serve to rally some of the erstwhile loyal forces by appealing to public opinion behind them. Or a good loud investigation of the millionaires may mask a retreat on the court bill.

Investigating the Rich

Investigating or legislating upon the iniquities of the rich has become almost an annual business of President Roosevelt and the Congress. Here has been the time-table:

1936—Corporation surplus tax bill, based on arguments that wealthy corporations were holding back profits from small stockholders.

1935—The "share the wealth" tax bill to increase personal and corporation taxes on large incomes, inheritances, and gifts. Advocacy of this bill turned on the charge that wealthier groups profited by tax leniency.

1934—Securities Exchange Act, based in large part on investigations of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, showing in President Roosevelt's words in 1933 "practices neither ethical nor honest on the part of many persons and corporations. . . ." Investigation of public utilities and their lobbying practices was part of the same general drive all through this period.

1933—Much of the emergency program was in the interest of the "have-nots" against the "haves." The examination of partners in J. P. Morgan & Co. began on May 23.

1932—The investigation of stock market practices foreshadowed the New Deal, when the Senate Banking and Currency Committee began its hearings on April 11, 1932.

"Sure Fire" Politics

These periodic probes of abuses and claims which, to greater or lesser degree, contributed to the depression and the recent moods of the American people, hitherto have been sure-fire political material. Some of them, such as the investigations which preceded the Securities Act of 1933 and the Securities Exchange Commission of 1934, undeniably contributed greatly to drafting of regulations which are now accepted and respected. But the element of depression-politics has always been present.

Likewise, numerous of the prior investigations or drives have emerged unexpectedly, when the Administration seemed in deep water. Thus, the corporation surplus tax bill last year was a surprise, but came in the midst of the pre-convention political campaign and evidently contributed to consolidating New Deal forces. The "share-the-wealth" bill of 1935 also came at a time when Administration zeal was flagging.

Now, at the precise point when President Roosevelt appeared in greatest difficulties over his judicial reform drive, he produced from a clear sky the campaign against tax dodgers. And the public investigation, scheduled to begin tomorrow or next day, is getting under way with great celerity.

Procedure Is Outlined

An hour's conference at the White House late yesterday terminated with the announcement that the joint Senate-House committee will hold wide-open meetings, call names, places, and amounts, and will only deviate from practices of other investigations by not subpoenaing its witnesses. Thus, if a taxpayer—or tax-dodger—wishes to be heard in his own defense, he must make a voluntary appearance before the committee.

Chairman of the joint committee will be Representative Robert L. Doughton (D) of North Carolina, chairman of ways and means. Heading the Senate group is Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, chairman of the finance committee. These two conferred with the President yesterday, and on leaving Senator Harrison said: "It is my judgment that all names of taxpayers submitted to us by the Treasury should be made public."

"That's my idea, too," said Representative Doughton.

Under the law, the Treasury cannot on its own volition reveal any of the facts of an income taxpayer's return. But when Secretary Morgenthau Jr. appears before the committee at its first hearing, he must answer questions addressed by mem-

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Private Low-Cost Housing Declared Out of the Picture; Report on Chicago Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 15—In the midst of a nation-wide effort to clear cities of slums and to give people more decent housing, comes a seven-year report of a Chicago housing project indictating that private capital cannot provide decent low cost housing for low income families and bring any return on the investment.

The project, which has been hailed as one of the most successful limited-dividend large-scale urban housing undertakings in the country, the Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartments, in the center of Chicago's colored belt, provides 421 apartments with modern appointments and was built with funds furnished by the late Julius Rosenwald.

The project was financed in 1929 as a demonstration of how far private investment, on a business basis, can go toward solving housing problems. Officials of the corporation have considered the project as a semi-public undertaking and the seven-year report contains detailed analysis which would not ordinarily be issued by a private corporation.

If this particular project can be considered a fair example of the efforts of private enterprise to house low-income families, the financial results would not attract private capital to undertake similar ventures, concludes Alfred K. Stern, president of the Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartments Building Corporation. Mr. Stern is also chairman of the Illinois State Housing Board.

"If the past experience were projected into the future, considering interest rates, taxes, and operating costs at a comparable figure, the record of the building would indicate," said Mr. Stern, "that present building and operating costs do not warrant commercial investments in large-scale housing projects for moderate income groups.

"With the utmost economy in every detail of the project, it has been impossible, on a business basis, to fix rents low enough to reach low-income families. Even with the rent scale relatively high, and a higher than average record of apartment occupancy, the corporation nas sustained net losses in the past two years.

"The conclusion from our experience is that housing in the low-income field is non-competitive with private capital. It is evidently necessary that public agencies be responsible for decent modern housing in this market where private capital cannot operate at even a limited return."

Although the Michigan Boulevard Garden Apartments have established a remarkable seven-year record for high percentage of occupancy and negligible losses from bad debts, the report emphasizes that the financial analysis would indicate that future commercial investment is not warranted in large-scale projects for moderate income groups.

Earnings per share of common stock have ranged from a high $4.08 in 1931 to a net loss of $1.12 in 1936. Average earnings for the seven years of operation have amounted to 1.13 per cent. Although rents have been held as low as possible, and still allow a limited dividend return, the report points out that the average monthly rent per room for the seven years has been $13.14, well above the figure which can be paid by families in the low-income group.

Rapidly increasing tax rates are recognized in the report as one of the major items in forcing high rent rates in private housing. According to the summary of operations, the tax total has jumped from $25,995 in 1934 to $44,621 in 1936, although the average rent per room has only been raised from $10.40 in 1934 to $11.55 in 1936.

Mr. Stern concludes in the seven-year report that if it is accepted that private capital cannot provide housing for low-income groups, then it appears necessary that the public through its municipal, state and federal governments must accept as its responsibility the housing of those who cannot afford to pay an economic rent.

"This means that, so far as our economy can afford it, further and extensive governmental expenditures are necessary to make progress in the solution of this problem," he said. "It should be recognized that there is no single solution, and that private enterprise and government are not competitors—each should serve different income groups.

"Just now the problem of improving housing conditions for low-income groups is complicated by substantial increases in construction and operating costs. This means that larger subsidies probably will be necessary to reach the group in serious need of improved facilities, and to prevent the rents charged for these accommodations from competing with existing decent housing."

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100 'Best' Stories In Press of U. S. Collected in Book

The surprising volume of really good writing to be found day after day in newspapers of the nation is brought home in "Headlining America," the 1937 edition of a selection of 100 of the best news and feature stories of the year 1935-1936. Through the sifting of Editor Frank Luther Mott, director of the school of journalism, State University of Iowa, and a board of co-operating regional editors, current history and commentary are not confined to any one literary center—often mistakenly accepted as the great metropolitan centers—but are drawn from hamlets of the deep South, from the desert country and the dust bowl, the nation's capital, Broadway, Alaska, Rome, Moscow and even Honolulu.

The year was rich in headlines: the Lindberghs left America. Roosevelt and Landon toured the country. Emergency government in the United States ended when the Supreme Court invalidated the NRA. An American newspaperman scooped the world on a three-hour interview with Stalin. The China Clipper made history; Boulder Dam roared in; drought, depression, recovery trooped across the front pages of the nation. Hauptmann was executed. Ethiopia fell. Edward VIII told over the radio why he abdicated. Capable newsmen reported these events. In lower register, had one access to papers of the nation, could be found human sidelights of the American scene.

Again The Christian Science Monitor is listed in the collection. Erwin D. Canham of the Monitor's Washington staff is represented by a spot-news coverage of the Supreme Court decision on the NRA, made notable by the inclusion of interpretive background to bring out the full meaning of the court's decision. Another Monitor writer, Edwin M. Rumill, baseball reporter, crowns the Giants' Carl Hubbell, "King Carl," for that outstanding pitcher's claim to the Hall of Fame of American baseball. Another Boston newspaperman, Richard O. Boyer, is included in the collection for his account of the closing day of Harvard's tercentenary celebration.

Analysis of these 100 "bests," however, reveals in their number many examples of news coverage of little lasting value because they were written under pressure of closing time to catch editions. As a supplementary textbook for students of journalism the collection too often follows stereotyped forms and hardly more than answers the requirement for conventional reporting without the interpreting background which marks intelligent news coverage.

Americans as Judges On Paris Dance Jury

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Two American dancing teachers have served as members of the International Jury at the Twelfth World Congress of the Dance concluded here. Miss Gladys Hight of Chicago and Miss Virginia Stewart of California represented the United States at the exhibition of "Art and Technique," just conducted under the official patronage of the French ministers of commerce, physical education and public health.

Miss Hight was accompanied by 24 dancers from various parts of the United States, Canada and British Honduras, and she gave an intensive normal course in dancing on board the steamer Lafayette, en route for France, in preparation for the work to be done at the convention. Great Britain, Mexico, Argentina, Poland, Denmark, Switzerland, Finland, Holland, Latvia, Belgium and Austria also sent delegates as members of the International Jury, of which Phillipps Richardson of Great Britain was president. Camille de Rhynal served as president of the French jury.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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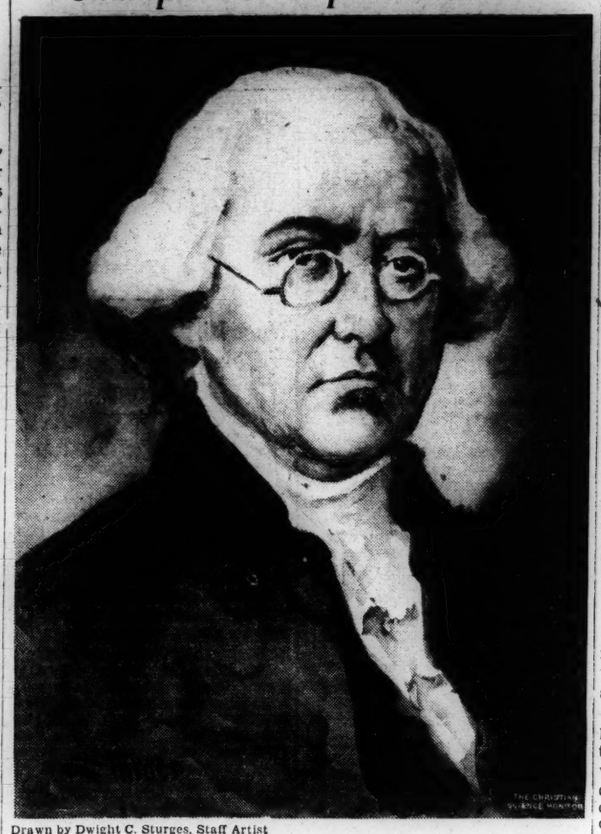
Champion of Popular Election



Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist

James Wilson

Born and Educated in Scotland, He Later Became a Leading Lawyer in Philadelphia and a Director of Robert Morris' Bank of North America. Although He Signed the Declaration of Independence, Mobs Attacked His House After He Had Defended Certain Tories and Tradesmen. In the Constitutional Convention He Advocated Popular Election of Representatives and the President. Afterward, Although Ridiculed as an Aristocrat for His "Lofty Strut," He Worked for Direct Election of State Senators in Pennsylvania. Wilson Was an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court From 1789-98

Federal Convention Leaders Lining Up on Suffrage Issue

Small State Bloc Forms Plan in Opposition to the One Adopted

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, June 14, 1787

Members of the small-state group in the Federal Convention are formulating a plan to be put forward in opposition to the one now adopted in committee of the whole. This was announced today by William Paterson, spokesman for the New Jersey delegation, and for others who were barely outvoted Monday on the question of proportionate versus equal suffrage for the states in the Legislature.

Several deputations, Mr. Paterson said, wished time might be given to study the plan reported by the committee of the whole and to "digest" in contrast to it a plan "purely federal" which they hoped to lay before the convention tomorrow. The meeting adjourned in order to give opportunity for this consultation.

Convention Leaders

Discussions and clashes so far have brought into strong relief several leaders who personify strikingly some of the points of view to be reconciled if the assembly is to succeed.

One of these is James Wilson of Pennsylvania, leading advocate not only of representation in proportion to numbers in the states but also of the radical doctrine that all such representatives and even the Chief Executive ought to be elected directly by the people. This excess of democracy might tend to shut out some men from respectable councils but not one whose library is one of the most extensive in this city and whose eminence as a public speaker is balanced by his acquaintance with merchants and his service as a director of Robert Morris's Bank of North America.

It is not so much by flights of oratory as by clear, forceful reasoning and his store of political history that this Scotchman has placed a considerable part of the convention under his sway. He usually has a thoughtful expression on his round, full face softened by flowing locks of hair He can, however, be brusque, even sharp, as in the set-to with Mr. Paterson last Saturday.

By a stroke of irony the chief opponent to the parliamentary thrusts of Mr Wilson and the large-state group—prior to Mr. Paterson's taking up the gage—has been the conservative and scholarly gentleman in whose law office Mr Wilson studied for the bar shortly after he came to Philadelphia as a young man. This is Mr. Dickinson, now of Delaware.

Epitome of Industry

From the time of his first election to the Pennsylvania Legislature, Mr Dickinson has been a pronounced conservative, at least in method. Though recognizing its faults, he defended the proprietary government against the attacks of Dr Benjamin Franklin lest a change produce something worse He was one of the most cogent writers in stating America's grievances against British colonial governance and preferred these peaceful means of protest till after the rest of the country was resolved on war for independence Apparently, he would like to bridge over the gap from the weak Confederation to a more effectual new form of government with only a few carefully considered changes.

Another small-state leader in perhaps even more conciliatory vein is Roger Sherman of Connecticut Judge Sherman's career is an epitome of Yankee resourcefulness, ingenuity, versatility and industry Learning the cobbler's trade from his father in eastern Massachusetts, he read law, politics, theology, history and mathematics by keeping a book open before him at his bench At the age of 22 he walked with his kit of tools on his back to New Milford, Conn., where he joined his brother.

There he helped keep store, was elected county surveyor, then church clerk, school committeeman and later a member of the Legislature. For 10 years he published, like Dr. Franklin, an almanac, this based on his own astronomical calculations. Meanwhile, he had been admitted to the bar. Later he moved to New Haven to become a merchant and bookseller on a large scale, and treasurer of Yale. Retired now from business, at the age of 66, he had been a member of the upper house of the Legislature for 15 years, and a justice of the Superior Court of Connecticut, annnually reappointed, for 21 years.

Throughout the war he was an industrious member of the Continental Congress, and John Adams then spoke of him as "an old Puritan as honest as an angel." He has an exaggerated awkwardness about everything he does, speaks in a nasal voice and with colloquialisms as plain as his homespun manner of dress.

His hair is drawn back closely, giving almost a cropped appearance to his bullet-shaped head, and he has a wily eye that gives credence to accounts of his shrewdness as a politician. Yet it is said that on the bench his rulings are severely correct, and in this assemblage he is highly valued for his sound practical sense and deep, regular train of thinking.

1787— Making the Constitution —1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Earlier reports have narrated the presentation of the Virginia or large-state plan and growing opposition on the part of small states. Today: Members of small-state group formulate plan in opposition to one adopted by committee of the whole.

Tomorrow: Small-state delegates seek to revise Articles of Confederation to preserve Continental Congress with some enlargement of powers.

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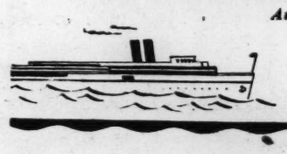

FROM NEW YORK—Lv. Pier 14, N. R. (Fulton St.) daily at 5:30 P. M. (D. S. T.)

FROM BOSTON—Lv. So. Station daily at 6:00 p. m. (Daylight Saving Time)

Arms for Hungary Engages Premiers Of Little Entente

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, June 15—Hungary's demands for equality of armaments and for better treatment of minorities are understood to be the chief topics of discussion between Milan Hodža, Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, and George Tatarescu, Prime Minister of Roumania, which began here today.

The talks are a prelude to a conference later in the week between the three Little Entente Premiers at Belgrade when it is hoped to settle the basis upon which Hungarian demands can be accepted.

Hitherto the Little Entente states (Roumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia) have been prepared to grant equality in armaments only on the condition that Hungary accepts the boundaries imposed by the Trianon Treaty and abandons her revisionist program.

Halt on Revisionism

This Hungary refuses to do, but it is understood that she is now ready to agree not to press revisionism for a number of years.

It is felt that this change from her previous attitude paves the way to the possibility of an agreement which would open the door to more co-operation between the Danubian countries than has existed since the close of the World War.

Th one serious difficulty which remains, however, is that if Hungary gets arms equality Czechoslovakia is expected to demand the right to fortify the Bratislava area which was demilitarized under the peace settlement.

Follows German Tour

The conference between the Little Entente Premiers follows immediately on the heels of the tour of Danubian countries by the German Foreign Minister, Baron Constantin von Neurath. Moreover Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, German Minister of Economics, will be in Vienna at the precise moment the Little Entente Premiers are meeting in Yugoslavia

On the surface there thus seems to be a definite rivalry between the aims of the Berlin-Rome axis and the Prague-Paris axis in promoting these meetings.

While this is in a sense true, there does at last seem to be emerging some prospect that the two groups will find a way to settle their differences and begin an era of co-operation in central Europe.

Powers Woo Hungary's Favor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—It is expected that the recent visit here of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy will help Hungary acquire the right to rearm, even though the diplomatic conversations connected with the visit brought meager results and were followed by unenlightening communiques.

As far as outward appearances go, one might conclude that the visit was devoted entirely to pomp and ceremonies. It was a spectacular manifestation of Italy's friendship toward Hungary. It also sought thereby the further allegiance of this ally. That fact in itself has no great significance, because Italy has already been assuring Hungary of its support for more than a decade.

Hungary's neighbors say, "Italy won't make a war to help Hungary." They think "Italy is kidding Hungary along," and have not taken it very seriously. Now, however, the situation is different, for other powers also are seeking Hungary's cooperation. They are bidding against Italy and may try to gain their point by granting Hungary what Italy has promised but has not been able to deliver—the abrogation of the restrictions on Hungary's rearming.

Progress Toward Agreement

Greater efforts are being made now than at any time since the World War to bring about an agreement among the smaller states of central and southeast Europe. And there are some prospects of at least initial success. Formerly these countries were divided into two hostile camps; the winners against the losers, or the Little Entente against Austria and Hungary. But now a new factor has arisen, which tends to bring the antagonistic groups closer together; that is Herr Adolf Hitler's Germany.

The Austrian Government, the Czechoslovak state and most Hungarians fear German domination. The Vienna regime is inclined to cooperate with Prague against Herr Hitler; Prague considers making some concessions to Budapest to win its support against Germany, and Budapest is beginning to ask if it would not be better to have little Czechoslovakia as a neighbor rather than an all-powerful Germany. So all these centers have lost something of their mutual intransigeance.

Hungary, however, is still the most reluctant, since it is the most aggrieved. It not only lost vast territories and millions of its own people, but considers that it has been kept in the position of an inferior second-rate state. Budapest would refuse cooperation with Prague unless it received some satisfaction. And the easiest sort of satisfaction for Prague to give is the right to equality in arms, first, because it is seen as plainly logical, and, second, because it requires no sacrifice.

Favors From Former Foes

After all, Hungary is fairly well armed and will continue to arm in spite of peace treaties. So it is argued it would be far better for Czechoslovakia "to be a good sport" and acknowledge the right of its neighbor to self-defense. It is not much more than a formality. Besides, how can the Little Entente accept Austria's rearming and refuse Hungary's?

In addition to all this, it is pointed out the Governments of France and Great Britain would be pleased to see more co-operation among the little central European states and have let it be known that a friendly gesture from the Little Entente would be a good thing. So, in order to counteract Italy's exclusive claim to be Hungary's champion, Hungary's former enemies may now hasten to show her favors.

In view of this, the Hungarian Government does not intend to take an immediate and unilateral measure, but officially and urgently does intend to ask the League of Nations to abrogate those clauses in the peace treaty restricting Hungary's right to arm.

U. S.-Canadian Leaders Urge Lowering of Tariff Barriers

KINGSTON, Ontario, June 15 (AP)—Newton D. Baker, former Secretary of War of the United States and instrumental in the founding of the League of Nations, called on Canada and the United States last night to set the world an example of the economic liberalism he said the League was originally organized to demonstrate.

"If the League has failed and we have been disappointed in some of our hopes," Mr. Baker told the first general session of the Second Conference on Canadian-American affairs, attended by 150 leaders of the two countries, "it is because of the atmosphere of economic nationalism of the perverse sort in which it has developed.

"Permanent peace can only be accomplished by pronounced relaxation of economic barriers which threaten fresh catastrophe to the world.

"I have hopes that our countries can expand the trade agreements and can co-operate, not primarily as neighbors inescapably allied in a common political destiny, but as neighbors near enough alike to permit us to act reasonably.

Dr. W. W. MacLaren, Professor of Economics at Williams College, Williamstown, Mass., told the conference that the 1935 reciprocal trade agreement between the United States and Canada is all right as far as it goes—but it does not go far enough.

"The main cricitism of the agreement that I have to offer," he said, "is that the responsible officials of the two countries moved too cautiously in the enterprise of taking down the barriers of trade between us.

"Where the conditions of trade have been considerably improved by a significant reduction of the trade barrier, the resultant proportional increase in the exchange of goods has been great. . . "

He noted that results on the first year's operation of the treaty showed an increase of $91,000,000 in United States imports from Canada, or 31 per cent, and an increase of $57,400,000 or 19 per cent, in Canadian imports from the United States.

Five delegates to the conference will receive the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws tomorrow at a special convocation at Queen's University. They are: Newton D. Baker; Isaiah Bowman, president of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore; Laurens Hickok Seelye, president of St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.; Dr. James Brown Scott, secretary and trustee of the Carnegie Foundation, New York, and Dr. James Thomson Shotwell, professor of history at Columbia University, New York.

The conference continues until Friday.

If tariffs will break the present economic jam the creditor nations must lead the way, W. H. Moore, member of Parliament and former chairman of the Dominion tariff board, told the conference.

But a balanced economic life was essential to Canada even if it required maintenance of tariffs to do it if self-governing institutions were to be preserved and its economic development to be continued, he said. Tariffs were the "short horn dilemma."

Conditions had changed nightly since Adam Smith propounded his free trade theories, Mr. Moore believed. The basic factors of production, labor, capital and transportation had gone through marked evolution and shiftings.

President Won't 'Steal Show' At Son's Wedding

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—A dress that is "kind of nice and old ladyish" is Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's choice to wear at the wedding of her son, Franklin Jr., to Miss Ethel du Pont June 30.

Mrs. Roosevelt described it thus yesterday after saying that the dress is of a flowered chiffon with "mixy colors" on the white background. Her white hat will be fairly large, trimmed in "the same colors." The President will wear a cutaway.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she and the President followed their usual custom and gave the couple flat silver for a wedding present.

The President and Mrs. Roosevelt, perhaps his mother and others, will go to Wilmington by train on the day of the wedding.

Mrs. Roosevelt was asked if the presence of the President might steal the show at his son's wedding as that of President Theodore Roosevelt did at her own. She said she did not think that was likely to happen at this wedding—that the younger clan was more able to defend itself.

Budget Bill Passed In Alberta's House

EDMONTON, June 15 (CP)—The budget passed the Alberta Legislature yesterday a few minutes after Social Credit members united to swamp a non-confidence motion directed against the Aberhart Government by liberals.

Indicating a united front in the Government ranks, the budget which almost led to the defeat of the Administration and caused adjournment of the Legislature in April, slipped through with a minimum of discussion and without a recorded division.

With the budget passed, the House turned to departmental estimates and prepared for a night sitting, an unusual procedure. The Government announced its intention of rushing the session to a speedy conclusion, hoping to prorogue this week.

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Relief Bill Faces New Tangle After First Senate Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15 — The $1,500,000,000 relief bill for 1938 was today in the midst of a second major crisis.

In the House an earmarking drive that would have put aside approximately one third of the appropriation for "pork-barrel" projects was successfully stopped by President Roosevelt.

As the Senate began consideration of the bill today, Administration leaders were deeply concerned again—this time about a new provision that local communities must furnish 40 per cent of the cost of all WPA projects after Oct. 1, or else take a pauper's oath saying they are not in a financial position to make the contribution.

Curb on Expenditures

The backers of the new amendment believe it will have the effect of curtailing WPA expenditures. They think most cities would rather cut down on relief than make a statement that would undermine their credit standing.

At the present time, state contributions range from 7 per cent in New York State to 28 per cent in Idaho. No state comes anywhere near the two-fifths share called for in the bill. In addition to their WPA contributions, local governments are taking care of some 1,500,000 persons on direct and local work relief programs.

Three Protests Filed

As the Senate took up the relief measure, it had before it three formal protests against the 40 per cent proviso. The first was from Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, who contends that states and local communities are already contributing as much as they can afford, con-

The second came from the United States Conference of Mayors, who held that the amendment violates a contractual relationship entered into between the Federal Government and communities in 1935 regarding distribution of the relief load.

A third protest came today from Labor's Non-Partisan League, which declared that relief is a national problem and should be handled by the Federal Government.

Democratic Voting System in Swiss Canton

This age-old voting system is lacking in many of the present day formalities, but serves to give a just expression of opinion to the people.

Schoenwetter-Elmer Photos

No Politics Should Hamper This "Public Will"

Upper—Glarus Landsgemeinde at Which Citizens Assemble in the Market Place to Elect Their Local Government. Lower—Citizens Exercise the Franchise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA — Evidence of the strength of democracy in Switzerland is seen in the Landsgemeinde—yearly election gatherings in some of the smallest, and most mountainous, cantons.

On a Sunday the citizens assemble in the market place of the chief town, elect their local government, magistrates, deputies, discuss and pass laws and vote their budget. They do all this with solemnity. It is a great and moving sight.

With less serenity did the Athenians and Spartans discuss their public affairs on their agora. In 1233, the Swiss mountaineers of Uri had already held their Landsgemeinde. This is an attested date, but the Landsgemeinde existed earlier, certainly much earlier than the Norman Conquest.

Today the Swiss citizens still attend these meetings in great crowds. They discuss, study, ponder, and vote. The snowy mountains re-echo their voices, forming a fitting frame for this dignified act of a free people.

In the soft morning light the peasants go down to town, riding heavy plow horses, or taking their families with them on jostling char-a-bancs. Many of them go on foot, and the procession of dark Sunday clothes, dotted with the bright colors of the bodices and head-dresses of the women's national costumes, winds through the blossoming orchards of intensely green valleys.

On the town square stands the Ring, a large oval with a raised platform in the center and sloping boards on the sides. Thus, in Glarus, the 6000 electors can see everything and be seen from all points. Tall ushers, dressed in their official gowns, scarlet red with a black and white border (the national colors), keep in order the 100 or so turbulent boys who stand round the platform, presently to receive a grand civic lesson.

Other ushers precede the Governmental procession of dignitaries in top hats and frock coats, which houses of the streets, while the passes slowly among the gabled church-bells peal joyfully. They enter the Ring. All stand up and uncover their heads. Silence reigns. An usher offers the first magistrate a sceptre, symbol of power and unsheathes the sword of justice.

In other cantons, Unterwalden and Appenzell, there is a prayer and the Landsgemeinde song. But Glarus is half Roman Catholic and half Protestant, and care is taken to avoid anything which might disturb religious peace. The cathedral is used every Sunday by Protestants and Roman Catholics at different hours.

In Appenzell all the citizens carry a sword, sometimes a very old one, which gives them the right of entrance to the Ring. No other proof is required for exercising the right to vote. Fraud does not exist; the idea of taking precautions against it does not occur to these citizens.

The oath is taken. The first magistrate, the Landamann, raises his right hand, with thumb and two fingers lifted, the others folded. He swears to remain faithful. And the 6000 citizens do the same: "Dieses schwöre ich," (This I swear). They repeat these solemn words with one voice. This oath and this gesture is repeated every year. It was given so on the Grütli meadow by the three Swiss who founded Switzerland in 1291.

The Landamann speaks now. He accounts for his administration comments on the events of the year, both local and international. Then come elections: the vote is taken with uplifted hands, and results proclaimed at sight. Votes would be counted in case of doubt. Then the new laws are discussed in perfect freedom.

There is no pressure on the part of the authorities. A proposition from the Landamann is successfully attacked by a robust and witty peasant who makes an unexpected speech in dialect. The Glarus judges are still elected as they have been for 600 years.

The Landsgemeinde is finished. It has lasted three long hours. The citizens disperse in the towns. They join their wives, children, or sweethearts (women are never admitted to the Ring) and a joyful fair takes place.

The Landsgemeinde is possible only through the greatest sincerity. Intrigues have smothered it in other cantons. Marxism is in general incompatible with it. Yet the Swiss peasants remain attached to it. The Landsgemeinde is the sign that democracy is strong and healthy in Switzerland.

Blum Asks Emergency Powers to Save Franc

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, June 15—Faced with the most serious financial crisis since he took office a year ago, Premier Léon Blum has demanded from Parliament full powers to save the French franc by special emergency decree measures.

A bill to this effect was presented in the French Chamber of Deputies today. At the Cabinet meeting this morning all the parties of the Popular Front coalition, as well as representatives of trade unions, agreed to grant to the Government "authorization during a very limited period to take by decree all measures necessary to assure restoration of public finances and to resist attack against the public confidence, against the currency and against the public credit."

By a vote of 358 to 239, the Government won the preliminary skirmish in the Chamber, which is taken to presage the final victory of the project in the lower house. The Opposition protested against Finance Minister Vincent Auriol's demand for a special sitting tonight, but was decisively defeated.

A new obstacle has been put in the path of Premier Blum's bill, however, by the decision of the Communists to oppose the measure as "anti-democratic." If this attitude is maintained and the Communists vote against the Government, it would presumably mean the downfall of the Cabinet. But a compromise is still considered possible.

Charging that the present crisis is the result of a plot by the "Two Hundred Families"—the monied powers—to overthrow the Popular Front regime, the Government is rallying its forces for what promises to be its severest test yet.

The bitterest opposition is expected to arise in the French Senate which last week administered a hard blow to Premier Blum on the issue of the 40-hour week. Much more conservative than the Chamber, the Senate has frequently expressed disapproval of the financial policy of the Popular Front.

Just what precise measures the Government intends to take if it obtains the special financial powers asked, is not announced, but they are understood to include:

1. Higher income taxes.
2. Increased indirect taxes.
3. Higher railway fares and parcel rates.
4. Increased import duties.

The possibility of special control measures to check speculation and to end the flight of capital from France is also said to be envisaged.

Raising the discount rate of the Bank of France from 4 to 6 per cent yesterday in an effort to check the flight from the franc may have to be followed by more drastic steps, it is declared.

The difficulties of the French Treasury and of the franc are due to the further decline in revenue and to the constantly increasing expenditures. There is a large and unfavorable trade balance, a big railway deficit which must be made up by the State, and borrowing has now become next to impossible for the Government even at 6 per cent or better.

The fundamental question is held to be one of restoration of public confidence and this is admittedly linked to the diminution of social unrest and class strife. Although there may be some basis for Premier Blum's contention that the present financial troubles are due to enmity of the capitalists, it cannot be ignored that the middle classes as a whole in France are deeply discontented today and if M. Blum's socialistic experiment is to continue he must find a way to internal peace.

Flood-Swept Indiana Town Builds Anew on High Ground

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEAVENWORTH, Ind., June 15—Leavenworth, a town of more than 400 residents, that was marked "missing" for days on January Ohio river flood maps, will relocate on high ground, safe from future inundations.

The town, laid out in 1818 as a shipping point on the north bend of the sweeping Ohio river that flows between Indiana and Kentucky, will be rebuilt as a model community. Tentative plans call for absorption of the old site along the river by a state park.

The cost of rebuilding Leavenworth will be met by a $25,000 Disaster Loan Corporation advance and $125,000 from a Public Works Administration grant. This is to be supplemented by benefactions of Emile Bahr, a farmer. He will give approximately 60 acres of ground on the bluff, 400 feet above the river, and three quarters of a mile north and west of the present site, for the new location.

The State Planning Board, Lawrence Sheridan director, and its architect, Merritt Harrison, have worked for months in co-operation with federal authorities on the Leavenworth town model.

Approval of the disaster corporation loan and the WPA grant has assured carrying out of the project, John K. Jennings, state WPA director, said. Tentative plans call for a rebuilt Leavenworth that will have a new state road approach; some 60,000 square feet of streets, paved with crushed rock and liquid asphalt covering; 16,000 feet of sidewalks; a new water plant and mains to cost $29,000; a sewage disposal plant costing $17,000; a city building; consolidated church and almost 100 comfortable homes. WPA work will be used on the municipal projects and property owners will have a long period in which to pay for their new homes, it was said.

The American Red Cross established a tented city for the flood victims on the site of the new town immediately after the waters receded. The Red Cross has made a case study of the needs of the 418 families in the community and of their capacity to pay for new homes. The residents of the flood stricken Leavenworth voted 173 to 11 to relocate the town on the bluff.

Gov. M. Clifford Townsend visited the city after the flood and talked to a people who had been driven together in a common fight against the river. Houses had moved and the streets had been undermined. One thing remained intact. That was the courage and indomitable will of the residents. The Governor was deeply impressed by the courage of the people and then was born the idea of building a new Leavenworth, high on the hill.

At Evansville, next day, Governor Townsend told the story of Leavenworth to Harry Hopkins, Federal Public Works Administrator. Mr. Hopkins became interested in the rebuilding project, as a practical way of warding off future flood damage. Considerable time was required to arrange the financing and to plan the new Leavenworth. Today, the creaking of oarlocks of rescue boats of flood time, has given way to the din or hammers. Houses are being leveled to be rebuilt in the new town.

Grandson of Founder Honored by College

APPLETON, Wis., June 15 (AP)—Honorary degrees were awarded today at the 87th annual commencement exercises of Lawrence College to Frank W. Lovejoy, President of Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., Doctor of Science, and the Rev. Frederick C. Lawrence, rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, Cambridge, Mass., Doctor of Divinity.

Mr. Lawrence is the grandson of Amos A. Lawrence, founder of the college.

Europe Nearer Peace Than War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—None of the great western European powers has an intelligent reason or real interest to provoke a war on the old Continent. This important statement is made by Francesco Coppola, a member of the Italian Royal Academy, professor of diplomacy and history of treaties at Perugia University, and one of the most influential Fascist political writers, in an article in the Gazzetta del Popolo of Turin.

He develops his argument at some length, and although his conclusion that the real threat to European peace comes from Russia as well as his pungent remarks on the western democracies may not be very convincing or appropriate, his general considerations are worth notice, since they give a clear idea of Fascist opinion on the present situation.

A new European war, the writer points out, would be the end of Europe and of its civilization, the destruction of its people, the extinction of the dominating nations and the signal for a universal revolution. None of the four Great Powers—Italy, Germany, France and Britain—for different reasons, could desire or would profit by such a war.

Italy is concentrating all its energies to the organization of its Ethiopian Empire, its development and economic exploitation. This gigantic task will keep Italy occupied for very many years, and peace is the essential condition for its fulfillment.

Naturally, the writer adds, Italy is ready, with arms in her hands, to oppose at any moment any attack that is made against her political independence, her national dignity, her freedom in the Mediterranean, her "imperial mission" and her old civilization, but she is not going to jeopardize her whole future by a gratuitous war. In other words, he says, Italy would never go to war except in self-defense. She has no aggressive intentions against any other Power.

Examining developments in Germany since the end of the World War, Signor Coppola describes how that country has gradually regained, without recourse to war, the position she had lost 18 years ago. Germany, too, is absorbed in a huge program of internal reconstruction which cannot be completed unless peace is maintained.

She is anxious as Italy, he claims, to defend European order and civilization, but she has obviously no interest to imperil this order and civilization by an unnecessary war. The Rome-Berlin agreement, according to Signor Coppola, aims at the maintenance of peace and is a bulwark against the Soviet threat of universal upheaval.

Similarly, Signor Coppola stresses the pacific intentions of both France and Britain, stating that the two countries have nothing to gain but everything to lose by war. He describes France as a nation enormously rich and with colonial possessions exceeding her needs, but undermined by internal discord, corruption and demagogy, and with her foreign prestige continuously declining.

His views on Britain are typical of the present Fascist mentality. He believes that Britain is a poorly armed nation, although she may become formidable when her rearmament program is completed, that the British people have lost their former imperialistic outlook, that the Empire has become a burden too heavy to be sustained by Britain and that, in any case, the British Empire's existence is threatened by revolts.

A war engaged by Britain might hasten the process of dissolution of the Empire and reduce Britain to her old status under the Tudors or the Stuarts. In no other country, he says, would a war have more disastrous effects than in Britain.

In Signor Coppola's view, the danger of war in Europe lies in the deep contrast which has arisen between the authoritarian regimes and the western democracies, since the latter have almost unconsciously become the victims of those subversive forces which are pushing Europe toward a suicidal war.

According to this Fascist writer, who exposes a theory which is accepted in this country as the most obvious truth, Soviet Russia constitutes the main of these forces. She is described as the only great Power which has a real interest to unleash a war in Europe and purposely works for its outbreak. Other forces held responsible for the present division between the Fascist and democratic countries are Freemasonry, Judaism, Anglican Protestantism and the Second and Third Internationals.

These reflections may appear fantastic to those who follow European events with an open mind, but they certainly afford evidence of the prejudices that exist in the Fascist mind.

Thousands to See Passion Play Of Nebraska Prairie

BAYARD, Neb., June 15 (AP)—Hundreds of persons visited this small town today, the vanguard of some 5000 expected to see the first night's presentation of the annual Passion Play of the Nebraska prairies.

The religious drama will be presented four nights in a natural amphitheater in the shadow of Chimney Rock, historic landmark of the old Oregon Trail. A rugged bluff, towering more than 500 feet high, serves as a backdrop for the stage.

The play has attracted more than 100,000 persons since its inception, seven years ago.

To the citizens of Bayard—population 1500—the play has become an intrinsic part of their lives. About one third of the cast of 150 is made up of Bayard townspeople. The others come from neighboring towns.

The Rev. Louis H. Kaub of Lexington is author of the pageant, in which, unlike the Oberammergau production, no part for the Christus was written.

Powerful flares light up the stage, separated from the audience by a deep canyon. A chorus is hidden at the left of the stage.

Admission to the pageant is always free.

Belgium Loans Rare Art Objects to Princeton U.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 15—Many priceless art objects dating back to the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries are included in the collection which has been loaned by the Belgian Government to Princeton University in token of appreciation for the honorary degree of doctor of laws which the university will confer on Prime Minister Paul van Zeeland at its 190th commencement here this week end.

The items, gathered from famous museums in Belgium and this country, includes rare paintings, tapestries, sculpture, volumes, jewelry and metal work from the period when Belgian culture dominated the western world. They will be placed on public display daily through commencement week, closing Wednesday, June 23.

Corn Acreage Larger

RICHOMND, Va., June 15—Corn now occupies more land than cotton in the South. In 1935 the South harvested 10 per cent more acres of corn than cotton.

Soviet Executes 151 in Year

MOSCOW, June 15 (AP) — The execution of 28 more convicted saboteurs in Siberia, this time for wrecking the new and strategic Amur Railway, was made known yesterday. (This made a total of 151 shot for sabotage, for conspiracy and treason during the past year.)

The latest executions in the Far East were carried out on June 4, according to a terse communiqué published by the Khabarovsk newspaper, Pacific Star, which reached here yesterday.

Those shot were convicted of conspiring at the direction of Japanese espionage agents. They were charged also with affiliation with the exiled revolutionary, Leon Trotzky.

Similar Siberian trials had resulted in 66 previous executions.

The Amur Railroad with which the latest "wreckers" allegedly were connected is a spur line which strikes north from the Trans-Siberian Railroad to the new town of Komsomolsk, on the Amur river.

The Soviet plans to make this town a great seaport, and it was announced here last November that laying of steel had been completed on the spur. The spur is to be an integral link to a great northern railroad, paralleling the Trans-Siberian.

The Central Executive Committee has announced the appointment of Ivan T. Tevosyan as new Vice Commissar of Defense Industry, but the announcement did not make clear whether this was a replacement or the naming of an additional Vice Commissar.

The committee announced also that Arkady Rosengolz, Commissar for Foreign Trade, had been "freed from his job in view of his appointment to another job."

No explanation and no indication of his new post was given.

14,000,000 Phones in U. S.

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Ohio Governor Proposes Plan To End Great Lakes Steel Strike

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 15 (AP)—Gov. Martin L. Davey today proposed a settlement of the Ohio phase of the Great Lakes steel strike through the signing or an agreement by company officials and union leaders individually. Then the National Labor Relations Board would be asked to decide whether the companies themselves were obligated to sign a contract.

Asserting the steel companies had expressed willingness to negotiate with representatives of their employees, the Governor submitted this proposal:

"1—The officers of the companies and the officers of the union shall enter into an immediate agreement based on the formula which I submitted last Friday (the Governor outlined a seven-point program the high spots of which included a suggestion that companies sign an agreement with the steel workers organizing committee to represent their members only; no discrimination against other employees; the union to give assurance that the closed shop and checkoff will not be asked and that operations shall continue during the negotiations.)

"2—That the question of whether the companies are obligated to sign a contract shall be submitted to the National Labor Relations Board, with the right of the companies to appeal to the courts for a final judicial determination of the question as provided by the labor law.

"Meanwhile, the agreement between the officers of the company and the officers of the union shall remain in effect. If the National Labor Board and the courts decide that the companies are obligated under the law to sign a contract, then the agreement between the officers shall promptly become a contract between the companies and the union."

Locksmith's Art Shown in Display Of Famous Keys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—A collection of "keys to the world," dating from 400 B. C. to 1860, has just been ternationally-known locksmith, who acquired by Charles Courtney, inhas placed them on view at his shop in Rockefeller Center, where the collection will remain until July 1.

There are more than 400 keys in the exhibit. The collection has been intact since 1876, it was explained, when it was last displayed in London by Andreas Dillinger, of the Techniches Museum in Vienna.

Keys large and small, quaint and impressive, from crude wooden inventions to those of finely engraved metal bearing the insignia of the nobility, are included in the collection, a feature of which is a group of ring keys from the ruins of Pompeii. These were worn on the middle finger of the left hand by the head of the house and were a symbol of authority, it was said.

The exhibit affords also a glimpse into the construction of scientific key-ways, locks and bolts, showing the evolution of keys from the wooden pin-type of Egyptian times to the present mechanical improvements.

One of the most elaborate keys in the collection is studded with ivory and was said to have been used by Darius III, King of Persia, in 336 B. C. The keys of these olden times were used for treasure chests, bathhouses, temples, catacombs and grottoes, interesting examples being the early wooden trigger Roman lock and those reported to have been used by Arabian and Moorish crusaders. Brass padlocks in the forms of horses, fishes and wild dogs are shown.

Mr. Courtney described the theme of key evolution as "a battle of wits between lockmakers and lock breakers."

Emergency Aid Given Motorists By Motor Patrol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 15—Nearly 28,000 stranded motorists have been given free assistance by the motor patrol of the Keystone Automobile Club since its establishment 3½ years ago, according to J. Borton Weeks, president of the club. During the Memorial Day week-end alone the various units of the patrol, operating in four States, aided more than 550 drivers.

In announcing a program of expansion for the club, which already has nearly 65,000 members, Mr. Weeks stated that enlargement of the motor patrol is an important feature of the expansion plans.

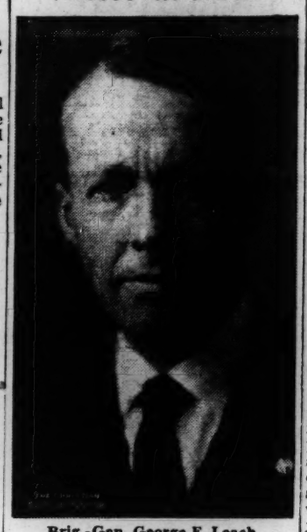
The patrol consists of various cars and motorcycles, manned by "uniformed patrolmen adept in mechanical aid" and each carrying a complete set of tools to cope with all kinds of highway emergencies.

"Our purpose in creating the motor patrol," said Mr. Weeks, "was to fill a long-felt need which obviously could not be met by agencies primarily charged with enforcement of the highway laws. Neither the highway patrol nor the state police could logically be expected to stop and give mechanical aid to motorists."

Rival Union Factions Clash at Mill Gates

AMBRIDGE, Penna., June 15 (AP)—Rival factions representing the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor battled today at the main gates of the National Electric Products Company.

Victor at Polls



Brig.-Gen. George E. Leach
Mayor-Elect of Minneapolis

General Leach Is Elected Mayor Of Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., June 15 (AP)—Brig. Gen. George E. Leach, World War veteran and Republican, was elected Mayor of Minneapolis in yesterday's elections, defeating Kenneth Haycraft, former Minnesota football star who had the endorsement of the Farmer-Labor Party.

The city's spirited non-partisan contest drew an estimated 160,000 voters to the polls. Incomplete, unofficial returns gave General Leach 59,485 votes to Mr. Haycraft's 50,822.

General Leach will assume office July 5 for his fifth term. He was defeated in 1929 after serving eight years. He essayed a comeback in 1931, but lost to W. A. Anderson, a Farmer-Laborite.

The campaign was marked by a split in Farmer-Labor ranks, which saw the incumbent, Thomas E. Latimer, defeated in last month's primary by Mr. Haycraft. Both Mr. Haycraft and Mr. Latimer vied for Farmer-Labor support but the party backed the former. Mr. Latimer supported Mr. Haycraft after the primary.

General Leach's war experiences brought him decorations from France and Italy and the Distinguished Service Cross from the United States. Minnesota gave him the Medal of Merit.

He was recognized for serving the longest period under continuous fire of any United States regimental commander, when his 151st Field Artillery of the Rainbow Division was shelled for 248 days without relief. He was made head of the United States Militia Bureau in Washington, D. C., in 1931.

Mr. Haycraft was a protégé of the late Gov. Floyd B. Olson. When a lieutenant in the Minnesota National Guard during the military rule here of the 1934 truck drivers strikes, he raided headquarters of the Citizens' Alliance, an employers organization. Seized documents were used in an attempt to show thugs had been imported to fight strikers.

Expert Tells How To 'Keep' Money

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Miss Bertha Sherfy looked up today from her cage in the Treasury and offered some hints on keeping money.

The "keep" in this case is preventing damage, explained Miss Sherfy, who has worked in the Currency Redemption Division for 25 years.

Here are her suggestions:

Don't hide bills in the furnace, stove or coal pile. Scarcely a day passes without receipt of ashes from someone wanting them redeemed for cash.

Don't send ashes if they are merely gray dust. Identification then is impossible.

Don't get discouraged if your bills are partly burned. Grab an affidavit and a train, and you probably will recover nearly all your money.

Don't bring in less than two fifths of a bill, unless you can convince the Treasury the rest is destroyed. Two fifths pays half value; three fifths full value.

Don't send bills to the laundry. It makes them look like counterfeit.

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Newspaper Guild Asks Closed Shop In All Contracts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 15—Delegates to the American Newspaper Guild convention, which closed here June 11 after a five-day session, wrote a clause into their constitution making it mandatory that any contract negotiated by a guild unit in the future with a publisher contain provisions for a closed guild shop and the five-day 40-hour week.

Exception to these provisions can be granted only in special cases by the guild's executive board.

Thus the guild, which earlier in the convention had voted for affiliation with John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization for expansion of its organization by the admission of all "white collar workers" on newspapers, became in every sense a full-fledged labor union. It was just a year ago that the guild joined the American Federation of Labor, from which it now expects to be expelled.

Five-Day Week

The provisions for the closed shop and the five-day week were part of a drastic report by the guild's employer relations committee which had also recommended that provisions for minimum wages, overtime compensation, severance pay, vacations and sick leave, and for the forbidding of any standing arbitration committee be made mandatory in any contract. Opposition developed to including these latter provisions in the constitution and they were dropped, but were recommended to members as objectives to be sought in the drawing up of any contract.

Also adopted were recommendations that no guild unit make any agreement with a publisher which would restrict outside work by guild members, that any unit concerned oppose any requirement by a publisher that employees buy stock in his newspaper, that units work for the limitation of apprentices, and take militant action against discriminatory transfers of members to less desirable jobs or cities.

Earlier in the convention the delegates had adopted a host of resolutions dealing with topics other than guild matters.

Broun Is Re-elected

Heywood Broun, New York columnist who has been president of the guild since its inception, was re-elected by acclamation. All other national officers were re-elected and a vice-president was added for Canada, where the guild is now staging an organization drive.

There were 133 delegates at the convention, representing a membership of 11,000. Under the plan for organizing the business office employees, office boys, librarians, and all other workers other than those in the mechanical departments, the guild can more than double its membership.

One of the distinguishing features of the convention was the attendance of a Negro delegate from New York with his wife. As in the C. I. O., Negroes are admitted to the guild on an equal basis with whites. The delegate and his wife were permitted to stay at the same hotel as the other delegates, by special permission, and attended all the social functions held in connection with the convention. American Federation of Labor unions in St. Louis do not admit Negro members.

General Motors as New Target?

DETROIT, June 15 (AP)—Speculation arose today on the heels of a union strategy session concerning new demands the United Automobile Workers of America will present to General Motors Corporation.

A permanent committee to draft the demands was in session here yesterday but the result of its deliberations was not disclosed. The committee consists of Homer Martin, U. A. W. head, and representatives of 17 locals throughout the country.

The John L. Lewis Union on June 11 gave formal notice to General Motors that it proposed to ask for important revisions in the agreement ending a strike that tied up virtually every General Motors plant in the country last winter. That was the earliest date upon which such notice could be given under the agreement which expires on Aug. 11.

Although lacking official confirmation, the demands under consideration were understood to include: A blanket wage increase of 10 cents an hour, which would add $50,000,000 to the annual pay roll of the corporation; a 7-hour day and 35-hour week; a national minimum wage of 75 cents hourly for women and 85 cents for men, straight seniority with a 15-day, instead of six months, trial period for new employees, and sole collective bargaining rights for the U. A. W. in all General Motors plants.

No Official Comment

No General Motors official has commented upon what may happen when these demands are presented. It is noteworthy, however, that by Aug. 11 most producers will be close to their new model periods, with the annual New York show opening late in October.

More than two score sporadic strikes have interfered with production in General Motors units since the agreement was signed. In virtually every instance the union has termed them "unauthorized."

The corporation announced that more than 56,000 of its workers were idle yesterday because of strikes and parts shortages resulting from strikes. Included in the number are 12,000 Ternstedt Manufacturing Co. employees in Detroit; 5500 in the Saginaw Grey Iron Foundry; 14,000 Chevrolet and Fisher Body Corporation employees at Flint, and 25,000 in other Fisher and Chevrolet factories scattered throughout the country.

That some of the demands will meet with objection on the part of the corporation is commonly accepted in automotive circles. There has been a suggestion also that the corporation will demand some more definite assurance from the union that a new contract when finally agreed upon, will be rigidly carried out.

Factory Closing Hinted

Ward's Automotive Reports, commenting upon the impending new General Motors U. A. W. negotiations said in its current issue:

"There is speculation in some quarters whether General Motors will not be prepared to close its factories rather than acquiesce to all that the U. A. W. asks.

"The corporation has found the previous agreement violated so readily that it may be willing to challenge union responsibility—and challenge it with more effectiveness than it was able to do last February.

"When the present agreement expires in August, sales will have tapered off and inventories should be well in hand. At the risk of getting a late start on its 1938 campaign, General Motors may be willing, quite a few Detroit observers believe, to close its factories and sit tight."

Most producers decline to discuss the potentialities of the new model season because of the labor situation. In one authoritative source today, however, it was said that there is no intention on the part of any producer to shut down his plants in the immediate future.

That suggestion has been heard frequently in connection with the Ford Motor Company, against which the U. A. W. has just begun a unionization drive. Closure would affect approximately 150,000 workers but Ford at present appears to have chosen to fight the unionization drive.

Wagner Quoted on Labor Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, author of the National Labor Relations Act, was cited by counsel for the Republic Steel Co. here today as one authority for the company's contention that the act does not require any employer to sign a written agreement with his employees.

John S. Brooks, counsel for the company, in insisting that no such requirement is implied in the term collective bargaining, said that Senator Wagner in a letter of Nov. 4, 1935, addressed to the New York Sun, stated:

"The law does not require any employer to sign any agreement of any kind. Congress has no power to impose such a requirement. An agreement presupposes mutual consent. The law merely requires that an employer bargain collectively with his workers, which means that he shall receive their representatives and engage in a fair discussion in the hope that terms may be voluntarily agreed upon by both sides without recourse to strife."

According to Mr. Brooks, "The effort to read into the Wagner Act an obligation which neither is covered by its terms nor could properly be so covered represents very evidently a futile attempt to justify and bolster, with a color of legality, the present reckless and arbitrary position of the C. I. O. which is driving a substantial portion of the steel industry into a condition of waste."

The controversy which Mr. Brooks continues is at the basis of the current steel strikes, labor seeking to force the employers to sign an agreement which the employers of three independent companies are refusing to do. The labor contention has been carried to the National Labor Board in the form of charges against the Inland Steel Co. that it is violating the labor act by its refusal to enter into an agreement.

Spokesmen at the labor board concede freely that the act under which they are operating does not specifically require the signing of agreements. But they point out that it does require bona fide and sincere collective bargaining. They suggest that where the employer announced in the beginning of negotiations that he will not sign an agreement there may be some question as to whether he is bargaining collectively within the meaning and intent of the act.

Press Called Effective Medium for Advertising

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, June 15 (AP)—Newspaper columns constitute the greatest courts of public opinion and newspaper space is the most effective and least expensive medium of advertising, the annual convention of the Pacific Advertising Clubs Association was told today.

"Newspapers have done a good job of advertising and of building up prestige for themselves, but they have not adequately promoted newspaper space as an advertising medium," said William T. Thomson of Chicago, director of the Bureau of Advertising for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Hosiery Strike Settled At Pennsylvania Plant

PHILADELPHIA, June 15 (AP)—Emil Rieve, president of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, announced an agreement yesterday ending a three-week strike of 450 employees of the Schuylkill Valley Hosiery Mill at Spring City, Penna., a union shop and union wages were provided.

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Boost for Career Men Seen In Shifting of Diplomats

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—The State Department—which President Roosevelt has been called upon to refurbish and improve in recent criticism—is waiting for a shifting of foreign service personnel which promises to be extensive and sweeping, although not necessarily in the form critics have been demanding.

That a large number of important changes are contemplated has been known for some time—so long in fact that the delay is becoming an outstanding subject for gossip in capital society.

Prominent members of the foreign service have been arriving on summons from their posts since early in January—and most of them still are cooling their heels in the corridors of the State Department Building waiting for the announcements.

First to be brought in from his post was Hugh Gibson, ambassador to Brazil. Pierpont Moffett, former chief of the important western European division of the department, recently arrived from Sydney, Australia, where he has been serving as consul-general. Another recent arrival is J. Butler Wright, minister to Czecho-Slovakia. All three belong to the group of career service men as distinct from political appointees. All are men of long experience in the diplomatic service.

Vacant Posts Filled

Delay in making contemplated changes and filling empty posts has been notable throughout the Administration during the past year. Both War and Navy Departments were missing assistant secretaries for many months. The navy vacancy was filled about three months ago, the army vacancy only yesterday. But nowhere has the delay been so noticeable as in the State Department.

Key to what is a veritable logjam is understood to be the ambassadorship at Brussels. The present incumbent, Dave Hennen Morris, has been intending to resign since early in the year. Mr. Gibson, who held the post once before, is understood to be slated to return there. But the Morris resignation has been postponed again and again. It is now expected to come following the visit here next week of Paul Van Zeeland, Belgium prime minister.

Mr. Gibson's assignment to Brussels, or some other place, will leave a vacancy in Brazil which is expected to be filled by Jefferson Caffrey, at present Ambassador to Cuba. The Cuban post is supposed to be intended for Mr. Wright.

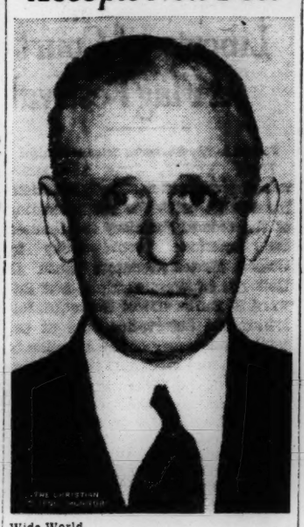
Political Debts Paid

In the meantime, there is one assistant secretaryship here now vacant. Provided political considerations can be waived, this is believed likely to go to Hugh Wilson, now minister to Switzerland. Mr. Moffett might succeed Mr. Wilson there, but it is considered more likely a place will be found for him here.

Two important ambassadorships—London and Rome—also are expected to become vacant in the near future. These positions, however, almost always have gone to political appointees possessing sufficient wealth to shoulder the heavy social obligations of those posts. So far as the career service is concerned they are not important.

The general effect of these changes will be to place in more important key positions a group of career diplomats who have been forced during the past four years to stand aside while the Administration paid its debts to wealthy party contributors. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, is understood to feel these debts have been discharged and that he should be permitted to make better use of the trained personnel in the foreign service than he has been able to date.

Accepts New Post



Wide World

Col. Clarence O. Sherrill
Newly-Appointed City Manager of Cincinnati

Col. Sherrill Named Cincinnati Manager

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Col. C. O. Sherrill, president of the American Retail Federation, accepted today appointment as city manager of Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 15 (AP)—Cincinnati awaited today Col. C. O. Sherrill's reply to its offer to return to the office he vacated seven years ago—that of city manager of the largest city in the United States to operate under that form of government.

"I certainly am considering returning," Colonel Sherrill told Mayor Russell Wilson. He advised that only considerations pertaining to his contract with the American Retail Federation, of which he is president, prevented an immediate answer, but indicated his decision might be made known today.

Colonel Sherrill would succeed C. A. Dykstra, who resigned two months ago to become president of the University of Wisconsin.

Civic Federation Challenged To Prove Its WPA Charges

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—A demand for proof of charges by the National Civic Federation that political spoilsmen are practically in control of the Works Progress Administration here was placed before Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the executive committee of the federation, by Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, local works progress administrator, today.

The federation's charges were addressed to President Roosevelt yesterday, and after the receipt of Colonel Somervell's demand, Mr. Easley reiterated that political considerations did operate with the Works Progress relief agency, adding, however, that he would not give out specific information in his possession in piece-meal form, but would embody it in a formal reply.

This, it was indicated, would name names to substantiate his charges that the "dominating influence" in the Works Progress Administration was "exercised by political groups of the ancient order—Democratic as well as Republican."

Colonel Somervell, in his letter to Mr. Easley, said that since he had no record of Mr. Easley having made a complaint to him, he should like to know whether the federation's list of political leaders who held Works Progress Administration jobs "carries the names of any Works Progress Administration employees in New York City."

"If the answer is in the affirmative," Colonel Somervell said, "I request that you place the names in my hands along with such other information of political activity in this organization that you may have, in order that the irregularities alleged by you may be corrected."

Mr. Easley, in his letter to the President, said that 15 names of politicians alleged to have powerful influence in Works Progress Administration affairs were from New York City.

Cubans Hail Pan-Americanism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla., June 15—Pan Americanism was given a forward impulse in Cuba recently by a visit of officials from the Pan American League in Miami to the newly-formed branch of the international organization in Havana.

The visiting group, headed by Mrs. Clark Stearns, founder and president, was honored by Senora Larado Bru, wife of the President of Cuba and official representatives in Havana. An evening reception was tendered the delegates by the Cuban Secretary of State, Juan J. Remos. These courtesies, together with an attendance of over 100 distinguished guests at the first official luncheon of the branch at the Nacional Hotel, indicated the interest in the Pan American movement evident in Havana.

The governing board of the new group, with visiting delegates, met with school teachers who promised to have Pan American Student Leagues organized throughout island schools.

"Consolidation of the Americas is more important today than in any time in the history of the world," said Mrs. Stearns. "The youth of the Americas will sustain and augment the resolutions sustained in conferences between the nations.

"The object of the League is to help the propagation of friendships through social and cultural channels which already exist between Central and South America, Mexico and the United States. Branches are being formed in many cities, the more recent being in San Diego and San Francisco, Calif., and in Havana. This will make friendship stretch across this hemisphere."

Senora Victor Andres Belaunde, wife of the Peruvian representative to the League of Nations, and Peruvian Ambassador to Switzerland, has accepted an appointment as Peruvian director of the Pan American League. Upon her return from the United States, Senora Belaunde will organize a branch of the league in Lima, Peru.

Mrs. Edmund Osbourn has been appointed director for Guatemala and Salvador.

Free State Vote On New Charter Fixed for July 1

DUBLIN, June 15 (AP)—The Irish Free State was plunged into a pre-election campaign today for adoption or rejection of a new constitution that would declare Ireland a "sovereign, independent state."

The Dail—Parliament—was dissolved last night after approving the constitution bill sponsored by Eamon de Valera, president of the Executive Council, and ordering a referendum on the measure and election of a new parliament.

The election will be held July 1 and the new Dail will assemble July 21.

De Valera Closes Debate

The Dail approved the constitution measure after Mr. De Valera wound up a heated debate by proclaiming that it would make for peace, order and good government and enable all Ireland to settle differences in an amicable manner.

He said that partition of the island into the Free State, which is seeking to slacken its bonds with Britain, and Northern Ireland, which is militantly loyal to the crown, was a problem that had to be faced in a spirit of conciliation, of give and take.

Cosgrave Leads Opposition

Frank McDermott, an independent, interrupted to ask Mr. De Valera to declare his attitude in the event of union.

"If there were no partition," Mr. De Valera declared, banging his desk, "I would proclaim an Irish republic."

The opposition to the constitution was led by W. T. Cosgrave, former President of the Executive Council, who attacked the bill as a purely party measure "full of flaws and danger to liberty."

He added that it "restricts the activities of the press" and appealed to the people to vote against the bill.

Increase in Drunken Driving Reported in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 15—An "astounding increase" in the number of drivers under the influence of liquor operating motor vehicles on New Hampshire highways since repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, was reported by the State Liquor Survey Commission in its 157-page booklet of facts and conclusions made public today.

Divergence of opinion is too great and results too uncertain to permit of any valid generalizations as to the social effects of legalized liquor in New Hampshire, the commission concluded. "Other evidence may be available and other conclusions warranted after the laws have been in operation for a longer period of time . . . at the end of a five-year period, perhaps, a better appraisal can be made."

However, the survey, one of the first of its kind in the country since 1934, also found "a very general conclusion that the repeal of prohibition has stimulated a better attitude toward general law observance and enforcement."

Survey Commission

Appointed early last year by Gov. Francis P. Murphy, the Survey Commission consists of Prof. Harold R. Bruce of Dartmouth College; Chairman Orene V. Henderson, Speaker of the House of Representatives and Registrar at the University of New Hampshire; and Judge John Scammon of Exeter.

The present state-store or monopoly system of control of the liquor industry is approved throughout the state as superior to the other two tested alternatives—prohibition or the open saloon—the commission found from responses to its queries sent to educators, judges, police chiefs and citizens.

Under the present system of control and state monopoly, bootlegging has been greatly curtailed, stated the commission, adding that appreciation of the fact that an increase in prices means a greater marginal in which the bootlegger can undersell the state stores with cheap products has definitely grown.

"Ultimate aim of governmental control of the liquor traffic is the promotion of temperance," the report conceded. However, "imposition of legal restraints . . . does not check appetites or develop capacities for personal self-control. Solution of the general problem by law will always be only partially successful, therefore."

Temperance Education

Apparently astonished at the lack of temperance education, "almost neglected in New Hampshire during the past three years," when there are a number of agencies in the State with the avowed purpose of furthering such education, the commission recommended a substantial program of temperance education in the public schools.

Notwithstanding a discount for increases in the number of licenses issued, the number of cars registered and in the number of patrolmen, "convictions for drunken driving and total suspensions show an astounding increase," the survey group reports.

With the year 1932 as a base—the last full year of illegalized beer and liquor—the per cent of increases in each is as follows:

Year	Patrolmen	Registrations
1933	3%	½ of 1%
1934	34	6
1935	48	9
1936	48	13

Year	Operators Licensed	Convictions	Suspensions
1933	8%	6%	28%
1934	6	84	64
1935	11	94	74
1936	18	102	99

Arrests for drunkenness and the records of the motor vehicle department are the only concrete supporting evidence available that more liquor is being drunk now than in prohibition days, maintains the commission. They base this mainly on the fact that no statistics can be found indicating the amount of liquor and beer illicitly made, smuggled in, sold and consumed during the prohibition era.

Opinion on the most desirable system of liquor control from the standpoint of the general condition of school pupils, gathered through questionnaires sent to educators was as follows: Present state stores—157; prohibition—67; open saloons—16.

Control and regulation of liquor and beer in New Hampshire is by the State Liquor Commission, which also controls the price scale.

Fixing Price Scales

In establishing the scale, held by the commission to be lowest in New England, the state board considers four factors. It must be: 1. High enough to discourage excessive consumption. 2. Low enough to discourage or eliminate the bootlegger. 3. At such a level as to meet competition in other states. 4. Productive of substantial net revenues for the State.

A comparison of liquor prices in Massachusetts and New Hampshire showed the former 10 to 45 cents higher.

Democratic Women Of 10 States Attend New London Parley

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 15 (AP)—Democratic women from 10 Northeastern states assembled here today for a two-day discussion of governmental affairs.

The women's division of the Democratic National Committee termed the regional conference "an institute of government" designed to encourage women to become "fact-finding and government-minded."

Several women who have won high places in the party's councils were on the list of speakers, among them Miss Mary W. Dewson of New York and Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller of Pennsylvania, vice-chairman of the national committee; Mrs. Thomas F. McAllister of Grand Rapids, Mich., national director of the women's division; Representative Mary T. North (D) of New Jersey and Representative Caroline O'Day (D) of New York.

The conference brought to New London women from the six New England states, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware.

C. I. O. Union Calls Strike in Shipyards In New York District

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—Several thousand workers in 16 shipyards in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Staten Island and Hoboken were idle today following the spread of the strike called by the National Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, on Monday.

The chief yards affected are the United, on Staten Island; the Robbins Drydock and Repair and the Morse and Crane, in Brooklyn; the Fletcher and the Tietgaen and Lang, in Hoboken.

Reports at union headquarters with regard to the number of men out differed widely from those by the employers, estimates ranging all the way from 4000 to 15,000.

The union demands wage readjustments, a 40-hour week for ship repair workers, a 36-hour week for workers on new construction and recognition.

Busmen Sit Down On Union Leaders

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—Union leaders of London's recently striking busmen were besieged themselves today by a sit-down strike of their members.

A 30-member delegation of the suspended central bus committee of the Transport and General Workers Union sat down at Transport House and threatened to sit all day or until Ernest Bevin, general secretary of the union, agreed to see them.

The central bus committee, a group of rank and file leaders in the 27-day strike that tied up London's buses during the Coronation period, was suspended after it had expressed dissatisfaction with the terms of the strike settlement.

Today the committee was refused an audience with Mr. Bevin to complain of harsh treatment of the busmen after they returned to work. They asked for a 7½-hour day and slower schedules, but returned under existing times pending negotiations.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Discontinued

New York

Rochester—Saturdays, 9 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc.

Change in Schedule

Maryland

Hagerstown—Saturdays, June 26, July 10, and 24, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

Engineers Institute Meets in Montreal

MONTREAL, June 15 (CP)—Celebrations marking the semicentennial of the Engineers Institute of Canada will be combined here this week with the annual meeting of the institute.

In observance of the E. I. C.'s 50th birthday, 40 societies in Canada, the United States, Great Britain and Australia have sent delegates to the four-day session that opens today. The engineers will hear 22 papers read and listen to addresses by distinguished speakers.

President G. J. Desbarats of Ottawa presided.

Medals were distributed, and then the institute heard luncheon addresses by H. V. Potter of London, and J. M. Herron, representing the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, from Cleveland, Ohio.

No Utopia From Laws, TVA Chairman Asserts

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 15 (AP)—Utopia "is not going to come from laws and governmental forms," Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority, asserted in an address here yesterday.

"Simply increasing the physical resources of wealth is not enough," he told members of the St. Louis English-Speaking Union. "The quality of social changes we make is not going to depend on laws and governmental structure, but in the long run the quality of living is going to be that of individuals, the family, the neighborhood."

ILO for Greater Leisure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—One of the world's major social after-war trends—the shorter working week—is making fresh advances.

A 40-hour week in the printing and chemical industries is now being considered by the International Labor Conference here, due in great measure to the initiative of the United States Government delegation.

When eight years ago a slump descended upon the world, many economists predicted longer hours of work. Instead, a powerful movement sprang up in the direction of shorter hours. First in America and then in Italy the 40-hour week was applied to industry as a whole.

In both countries the primary motive was to increase employment—a temporary expedient to meet an emergency.

Today the shorter week is being considered more and more as a definite phase in social evolution. The slump is partially over, yet the shorter week not only continues, but "shows every sign of becoming a permanent feature," Harold Butler, the Director of the International Labor Office, told the conference.

True, the Supreme Court declared the N. R. A. unconstitutional, but the 40-hour week is still operative over the greater part of the United States industrial field. The 40-hour standard still commands the general support of public opinion among American employers, while labor is demanding a further reduction to 30 hours.

U. S. Favors Short Week

The general sense of the country is indicated by the congressional enactment of an act providing that no public contract exceeding $10,000 shall be granted unless it contains provisions preventing the employment of any person for more than eight hours a day, or 40 hours a week.

Likewise in Fascist Italy. Although the Duce increased hours temporarily to as much as 60 per week in some undertakings engaged in the manufacture of war material, fresh steps have been taken to re-enforce the 40-hour week.

In at least four other countries during the past year the shorter week has made considerable advances. In France, the 40-hour week prevails in all industrial and commercial undertakings. In underground mines, the working week has been fixed at 38 to 39 hours. By the end of the year, these provisions covered more than 3,500,000 French workers. This number has since increased, and is increasing almost daily as the reform spreads.

In Soviet Russia, a system of five working days followed by a day of rest is in operation. The recent new Constitution prescribes a "right to rest" which provides for "the reduction of the working day to seven hours for the overwhelming majority of the workers."

In New Zealand, Parliament has restricted work in factories and on the railways to 40 hours. A 44-hour week has also been introduced for shop assistants.

The Belgian Chamber passed an act last July applying the 40-hour week in industries, or parts of industries where work is carried on under unhealthy, dangerous, or trying conditions. In the coal mines, a beginning has been made with a 45-hour week.

Why is the idea of shorter hours continually spreading? In labor circles, it is pointed out that the worker has not reaped his full share of the fruits of modern mechanical progress. In almost every industry his productivity has increased. Yet although the pace is hotter, neither increased wages nor increased leisure have compensated him for this increased output.

"In some countries," Mr. Butler told the Conference, "the desire for higher wages is stronger than the demand for more spare time, but in all countries the demand for shorter hours as the recompense for higher output, and as an offset to increased nervous tension resulting from modern methods of production is growing in intensity."

Despite strong opposition to international agreement for the introduction of the 40-hour week, Mr. Butler declared "it is easy to see from the discussions of the last five years under the auspices of the I. L. O. that its final achievement is inevitable."

International Agreement

Another point made by Mr. Butler is that the need for international agreement becomes "more imperative" as the number of countries adopting shorter hours increases. Failing such an agreement, he predicts, "it is not improbable that countries that have already adopted the new regime will be tempted, if not compelled, to defend it by the imposition of tariffs, quotas or other barriers to international trade against competing countries which are still working longer hours.

"The re-erection," he continued, "of trade barriers on social grounds would be a particularly serious matter at a time when a reaction is setting in against restrictions on international trade. A new problem is thus being created which may give the Organization much food for thought and discussion during the next few years."

The impetus of the slump years to the demand for more leisure is also noticeable in the rapid spread of the idea of holidays with pay. In his report to the Conference, Mr. Butler claims that the right to paid holidays has "secured almost general recognition." Today, it is established by law for all wage-earners in 22 countries. In 16 other countries, special legislation provides paid holidays for particular classes of workers, while in others the practice has been widely adopted by collective agreement.

Methodist Union Plan Is Advanced In Florida Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—With the Florida conference, first of 40 annual conference divisions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, to vote on the proposed plan of Methodist union, registering a hearty "Aye" to the tune of 248 to 6 in favor, more than ever it appears that Methodist union is a foregone conclusion, according to the Secular Press Bureau.

In former years Florida has not been decidedly pro-unification. In fact when this conference last took up the question in 1925, the vote of 149 for to 110 against lacked a wide margin of meeting the constitutional three-fourth majority requirement. Leaders at Methodist headquarters here are saying that the Florida vote is a forecast of how the other conferences throughout the connection will vote.

When all of the conferences have had their say the succeeding general conference, to meet in Birmingham, Ala., the last week in April, 1938, will act and the measure will have to pass that body by two-thirds majority before union is accomplished.

In the meantime in the territory of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the question is wide open for discussion and the church press of the denomination is urging that it be given frank and careful consideration. Up to the present, the religious press of the South, out of courtesy, has refrained from opening its columns to discussion in order to wait for action of the Methodist Protestant and Methodist Episcopal churches, the two other denominations involved in the proposed merger. Both of these branches of Methodism have given the vote of approval to the proposed plan and it only remains for the Southern branch to act.

Fisher Body Factory At Cleveland Closing

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 15 (AP)—The Fisher Body plant of General Motors Corporation here, employing 6500 men, posted a notice today announcing it would shut down tonight "until further notice."

Company officials said they were unable immediately to amplify the posted notice. Two strikes have been held at the plant this year.

New York-Portland Train Announced

A new summer week-end New York to Portland train, "The Casco," with through cars also to Massachusetts' North Shore, will begin operation Friday, June 25, it was announced today by the Boston and Maine railroad. "The Casco" will operate in both directions leaving Grand Central on Fridays, June 25-Sept. 3, at 9:50 p. m., daylight time. From Portland Union Station, beginning Sunday, June 27, Monday, July 5, every Sunday thereafter, July 11-Aug. 29 and Monday, Sept. 6, "The Casco" will leave at 9:50 p. m., daylight time. It will run non-stop Worcester to Portland in both directions.

North Shore through sleeping cars will arrive in Rockport at 8:29 a. m., daylight time. "The Casco" is a service in addition to the regular "State of Maine Express," longtime New York to Portland train.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
‡Normandie	June 16	Southampton	June 21	June 15, 8:00 pm	June 16, 8:00 am
*Manhattan	June 16	Plymouth	June 22	June 15, 8:00 pm	June 16, 8:00 am
‡Aquitania	June 16	Cherbourg	June 22	June 15, 8:00 pm	June 16, 8:00 am
Europa	June 18	Cherbourg	June 24	June 18, 1:00 pm	June 18, 8:00 pm
Berengaria	June 19	Cherbourg	June 25	June 18, 8:00 pm	June 19, 8:00 am
*Ile de France	June 19	Plymouth	June 25	June 18, 8:00 pm	June 19, 7:00 am
Deutschland	June 19	Cherbourg	June 27	June 19, 1:00 pm	June 19, 8:00 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Russia	Victoria	June 26	June 21, 4:00 pm	June 21, 8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

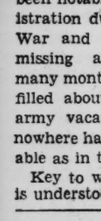
Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Mariposa	San Francisco	June 22	June 17, 4:00 pm	June 17, 8:00 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	June 24	June 19, 4:00 pm	June 19, 8:00 pm

‡Except Irish Free State. Special address except France. †I. F. S. only. ‡France and Great Britain. Special address only. *Countries except France must be specially addressed.

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the GPO, New York, at 2 p. m. on Tuesdays. Air mail to China and Oriental points is forwarded by way of Manila.



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New York-Bermuda Test Flight Made in Five and Half Hours

News in Aviation

Casually as the local planes which shuttle daily overhead, the Bermuda Clipper of Pan American Airways, five-and-a-half hours out of New York City, landed in the turquoise waters near Darrell's Island last Tuesday, in the first test flight preparatory to the opening of regular New York-Bermuda air service.

On the same day Imperial Airways' flying boat, Cavalier, lifted its huge hull from its Darrell's Island base for the first test of the Bermuda-New York run on the route which the company will operate with Pan American.

Observers on the Bermuda Clipper told of the short takeoff for so large a craft, 26 seconds, from the temporary Port Washington (L. I.) base of Pan American Airways, then of the steady climb to 800 feet above a sea of cumulus clouds, the turning over of the controls to the automatic pilot without affecting the smoothness of flight. The passengers lounged in the comfortable green-walled cabin, strolled from compartment to compartment, and conversed in ordinary tones in the sound-proofed cabin. And, in the fashion of newspaper men everywhere, made short work of the luncheon of shrimps, soup, chicken salad, ice cream and hot beverage served from the compact galley on portable tables with linen, silver and china. While eating, one of the crew read them a radio message from the flying boat Cavalier, sending greetings to the newspaper men.

Just five hours after leaving New York, Capt. R. O. D. Sullivan idled the big boat over the white roofs, tinted stucco houses, deep green lawns and brilliantly colored gardens of Bermuda. The first air visitors ambled leisurely up the landing stage to meet greeting Bermuda officialdom, inspected the Imperial Airways base at Darrell's Island, and then were brought across the bay to a hotel and dinner. Afterward some went swimming.

The air journey to Bermuda was done as easily as the yachts in Hamilton harbor lift their anchors for a local cruise and in as much luxury as they boast, yet accomplished in the incredible speed of the air.

The veteran crew of the Bermuda Clipper took this in their stride as fairly "old stuff." For many of them it was a repetition, with about 180 miles added, of the Kingston, Jamaica, to Barranquilla, Colombia, water hop, which they had crossed numbers of times in the company's Caribbean service. Thus, neat as mathematics, was this casual saga of the air.

* * *

New Aviation Magazine

American Aviation, a new aviation magazine which made its debut last week, is bound to create quite a stir in the industry by breaking into print with what have been merely rumors concerning the plans of Eugene L. Vidal, former United States Director of Air Commerce.

A new publication that will appear twice monthly, American Aviation hints of Mr. Vidal's intention of starting an opposition airline between Boston and New York, coupling with it his part ownership, soon to be consummated, of Boston and Maine airlines, the whole layout to give Mr. Vidal a possible connection from New York to the proposed northern trans-Atlantic air routes.

Confirmed by the new magazine is Mr. Vidal's purchase of Douglas DC-2's from TWA, of options on other new equipment, rumored to be six-place Beechcrafts; also his intention to bid on some of the new routes that are to be advertised for by the Post Office Department; disposed of is his intention to compete with Eastern Air Lines between New York and Washington. E. A. L. recently began hourly schedules between these two points which is seen as a move to ward off competition.

More interesting to the aviation manufacturers, perhaps, was Mr. Vidal's new airplane design which, according to American Aviation, can be built in all sizes to fit all pocketbooks, is cheaper to produce and employs tricycle landing gear, which was developed by the Bureau of Air Commerce when Mr. Vidal was its head. Whether he would produce the new plane design at the Bendix factory at Teterboro Airport at the New York offices, of which he now makes his quarters, Mr. Vidal would not say.

* * *

News in the Industry

Among the new technical developments in the commercial aviation field worth noting:

Northwest Airlines' intention of inaugurating plane-to-ground telephone services for its passengers along about July 1 when its new Lockheed "Zephyr" fleet starts flying, permitting an air passenger to talk with the ground anywhere.

"Refrigerator" compartments to be installed in Northwest's new zephyr fleet permitting the transportation of perishables requiring cold in transit.

New airplane propeller evolved by Marshall C. Long, Princeton student, which claims to have solved the problem of confining the air upon which a propeller works, thereby increasing its efficiency. In this new type directional blade cowling similar to that covering the engine is actually forged to the propeller tips which creates forces tending to pull the blades around.

Hollywood Adventures Further With Sound

J. E. Volkmann, Sound Engineer — Bernard B. Brown, Sound Supervisor — Leopold Stokowski, Conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra

Deanna Durbin
Co-Starring With Stokowski in "100 Men and a Girl"

New Hollywood Year Begins As Film Sales Meetings End

Scene in Hollywood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — Adjournment of the annual motion picture sales conventions, which have lately taken place in different parts of the country for different studios, marks the ending of the old and the beginning of the new Hollywood year. Especially does it mark the beginning of the new story year—if such unpublicized but active hives of research as the studio story departments can be said to have either an old or a new year. Their work is nearly continuous. But it marks at least that period when the names and descriptions of new stories, stars and projects for the forthcoming year have been given to the salesmen, and when undivided consideration can be turned to the thousands of new stories which each month are flooding the story departments.

The question, often asked, as to where studios obtain most of their stories, is easily answered. They obtain them from the four corners of the earth, no place being either too distant or too obscure to prevent search. (Not that you can send that favorite story of yours in to them, for no story mailed to them is ever opened by a major producing company—danger from plagiarism suits long ago having taught them to evade that method of purchasing stories. If you must send it, do so through a reputable agent.

Most studios maintain a staff of from 10 to 20 readers at the Hollywood plants who scour all published book and periodical fiction produced in the United States, and in some foreign countries, and maintain story editors and readers in New York to check with individual authors, with publishing houses, and to cover plays, both amateur and professional, and otherwise keep the studios informed of the publishing and producing market there. Some studios have also undertaken, during the past few years, to produce their own Broadway productions, in conjunction with the author, as sort of trial horses before passing on their suitability for pictures. In addition, nearly every studio has either representatives or clipping services in foreign countries, and comprehensive coverage of most of the plays, novels and stories produced in such countries as England, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, Hungary and

The work of the story departments is supplemented by the individual efforts of producers, stars, directors and writers, who discover what appears to them to be likely material either for themselves or others and pass the information on to the studios. A favorite method of obtaining either a New York or European vacation is to plead your desire to travel in search of new story material, although practically all material may have been available in the story department for months.

* * *

Technicians Meet

Also following the sales conventions, but not attracting nearly as much attention as either these, or the strike, or the meetings of the Screen Actors' Guild—which attract crowds to rival the most pretentious premiere—is the recent meeting of the Society of Motion Picture Engineers in Hollywood. This group of 300 quiet and modest technical experts heard papers on the improvements in camera and sound and light and other mechanical equipment, and discussed inventions now on their way to completion which may modify the motion picture industry as greatly as did the invention of sound. Among these last named are inventions dealing with color, stereoscopic film and television.

Less important but equally desirable improvements are also being discussed. There is, for example, a new invention whereby a beam of light, reflected on a monitor card, indicates to the soundman on a set whether or not there are interfering noises while conversations are being recorded. There is a small device for placing a microphone in the camera box itself which will save the cameraman the trouble of pulling his head out of the box every time he wants to give a direction to electricians in the flies, or tell a grip or property man what to do with rain, snow, lightning or thunder. There are discoveries of more powerful and more selective sensitizing dyes in laboratory advances in color film. There is a new color film which requires only one laboratory processing. There are plans for the reduction of lighting intensity on sets by 40 per cent. There is a new high-frequency camera of German design capable of hitting 1500 pictures per second with the film traveling at a 70-mile-an-hour pace.

Not to be outdone by the engineers, Walt Disney has announced a projected stereoscopic process of his own, which he is now using in the films he intends to release under his new contract with RKO. The process is the result of his own experiments and does not require special glasses or gadgets. The camera will photograph the backgrounds and figures through three moving celluloid strips at different distances from the lens, giving the three-dimensional effect.

* * *

Stokowski Experiments

As concerns music in films, two distinguished musical experimenters are at work. Leopold Stokowski, settled now to a three-year contract with the New Universal studios under the terms of which he spends a quarter of each year in the studio, will start his experimentation with the new Deanna Durbin picture, "100 Men and a Girl." Just at present he is trying to work out the equivalent of binocular vision or stereoscopic photography in sound, a sort of two-eared or bi-aural process by which sounds above and below those now caught by the microphone may be captured and recorded. His work in this direction has extended over some years, starting with the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra.

Herbert Stothart's work at M. G. M. is of a different nature. His is the task of describing Miss Greta Garbo in musical refrain in "Madame Walewska," her newest picture. In "Anna Karenina," according to his statement, he used a motive of violins and cellos, and in "Queen Christina" a motive of bass flutes. Now, he's carefully conning over musical manuscripts, musical instruments, themes and tastes of the period of 1806, in an attempt to devise just the right musical descriptions for the entrances and exists of the star. This, of course, isn't exactly new. If you'll listen closely to the next picture you see and hear, you'll discover that a certain musical pattern has a way of following the star through his, or her, scenes. That way, you can't mistake who the star is.

* * *

Director and Actors

Dorothy Arzner maintains her reputation for being a woman director for whom the minor courtesies and considerations usually accorded her sex are superfluous. A long career in Hollywood has taught her to take the rough with the easy, and production on her latest picture, "The Bride Wore Red," finds her looking up her own locations in the mountains, travelling by horse, and later by snowshoe, over the formidable Tioga Pass, 12,000 feet above the level of the Culver City lot where her studio is located. After a week of location hunting, she returns to conduct the company to the spots she has picked for shooting. The picture will star Joan Crawford, with Franchot Tone and Robert Young in supporting roles.

The arrival of Oscar Homolka, noted continental actor, to appear in Robert Louis Stevenson's "The Ebb Tide," which Paramount is producing, brings two well-known foreign character actors together for the first time. The other is Barry Fitzgerald of the Abbey Theater, Dublin, they will have two of the three leading rôles. Mr. Fitzgerald's last screen appearance was in "Plough and the Stars," and Mr. Homolka's in "Rhodes, The Empire Builder," a British production. The feminine lead will be Miss Frances Farmer, whose work in "Come And Get It" has made her much in demand. The picture, a sea story of some scope, will be filmed in color.

F. D.

Glass and Wood Found Rivals As Materials for Clothing

RALEIGH, N. C., June 15 (AP)—What will the well-dressed woman of 1940 wear?

"Glass," says A. F. Graves-Walker, head of the ceramic engineering department at North Carolina State College, who visions a shimmering world of crystals in a not far-distant age.

"Wood," says Dr. J. V. Hoffman, head of the college's division of forestry. "In fact, women now dress in wood from head to toe, and are not aware of the fact."

In years to come, Mr. Graves-Walker said in an interview, people dressed in glass clothes will live in glass houses, sit on glass furniture and sleep on glass beds, under fireproof glass sheets and blankets and possibly on mattresses stuffed with glass threads.

"Even today, you can live in glass houses and throw stones—you can't break flexible glass," the engineer laughed, "and you can build your house out of glass with one-way transparency—you can look out, but other folks can't look in."

Predicting that glass textiles would be commonplace within the next three years, he said that the material would be cheaper to manufacture than silk, cotton, rayon or woolen goods. Already, the cloth is being used in women's hats and for ribbons, he added, and rapidly is replacing asbestos as fireproof material.

"The well-dressed fire fighter of the future probably will wear glass clothes," the professor said.

Will you be able to see through them?

"Everybody asks me that," he smiled. "The answer is 'certainly not.'

"The cloth is made by forcing molten glass through tiny holes .00005 of an inch in diameter. The cylindrical 'fibers' formed are twisted into tough, durable threads which may be woven in color or patterns into a fabric heavy enough for a stage curtain, light and airy enough for an evening gown, or sheer enough for women's stockings.

Ways in which the laboratory "has completely revolutionized the uses to which wood may be put," are equally remarkable, Dr. Hoffman said.

"Wood is used for shoes, stockings, ladies' lingerie and a thousand other things." American women, Dr. Hoffman said, "wear wooden shoes 'to beat the Dutch' and don't even know it." Many "snake skin" shoes sold in this country are made of wood fiber, chemically treated, he added.

S. C. Senate Passes Social Security Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—By unanimous acclaim, the Senate approved the free conference report on the social security bill, which carries an annual state appropriation of $1,519,999.96 and making $2,884,999.92 total annual assistance available through federal and county sources.

Chairman Sims of the Social Security Committee explained that the measure would allocate annual state appropriations as follows: $879,999.96 for old age assistance, $360,000 for aid to dependent children, $60,000 for blind assistance, $20,000 for special treatment and care of the blind, and $200,000 to match county funds for general relief.

Federal funds would duplicate these state appropriations, he said, in the following amounts: $879,999.96 for aged, $180,000 for children, $60,000 for the blind, and $45,000 for child welfare work.

"While nearly $3,000,000 will become available for relief under the provisions of this bill from all sources," the chairman stated, "I want to warn that this amount will not be adequate to pay large monthly sums to the beneficiaries of the bill.

"When and if this report is finally adopted and enacted into law, a very important duty will devolve upon the General Assembly, namely, the election of the members of the state board of public welfare. I sincerely hope that these selections will be made carefully and thoughtfully, as the administration of this act will be a large and important task, requiring the services of men and women of intelligence and ability."

To administer security, the General Assembly is to select one representative from each congressional district and a chairman. This group in turn will name the state director.

Fish Patrol Planned Off North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C. — North Carolina will add seagoing craft to its "navy" to patrol the waters of the Atlantic and enforce this State's fishing regulations, which it is clamed are being violated by poachers from other sections.

This announcement was made by Capt. John A. Nelson, who said $25,000 would be asked to purchase a patrol boat capable of giving protection from the Virginia to the South Carolina line, off Cape Hatteras, Nags Head, and at other points where outsiders are said to come for North Carolina fish.

"At the present time, the State's patrol boats are all too small," said Captain Nelson, 'commander" of North Carolina's "navy."

He added: "The result is that the big steam trawlers from the North, some from as far away as Boston, come down and haul in hundreds of tons of fish off the North Carolina coast, then take them back North to sell. This not only deprives North Carolina fishermen of their own fish," he added, "but of their markets as well. With a powerful seagoing patrol boat, we will be able to compel these trawlers to stay outside the 3-mile limit, or else haul them into port and intern their boats."

'The World of Tomorrow'

NEW YORK—Within the 200-foot Perisphere, which, with the 700-foot Trylon, dominates the New York World's Fair architecturally, a revolving platform accommodating 1500 visitors at one time will permit them a preview of "The World of Tomorrow."

British Default Debt Installment Due U. S. Today

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—Great Britain added its name again today to the list of defaulters on the war debt to the United States.

In language almost identical with previous communications on the subject, Sir Ronald Lindsay, British ambassador, notified Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, that his Government's installment of $85,670,765 due today would not be met. He added that as yet Great Britain had no proposal to offer looking toward a settlement of the account now in default since 1933.

Six other war debtors previously had notified this Government of their inability to meet the regular semi-annual payment, the total of which, including installments already in arrears, amounts to $1,520,159,863.

Routine Reminder

Acknowledging receipt of the routine American reminder of amounts due today, Ambassador Lindsay said: "I am directed to express the appreciation of His Majesty's Government of the assurance the Government of the United States is fully disposed to discuss any proposals which His Majesty's Government may decide to put forward in regard to payment of this indebtedness; and in return I am to assure you that His Majesty's Government will be willing to reopen discussions on the subject whenever circumstances are such as to warrant the hope a satisfactory result might be reached."

Britain's total defaulted debt, including today's installment, amounts to $871,815,601.

Only Finland, owing $163,143, has announced its intention of paying promptly as usual. All the other countries have been in default since 1933.

Of the total bill due today, $205,338,754 is the regular semi-annual installment and $1,314,821,109 represents payments in arrears.

For Purchases in U. S.

The debt represents advances by this Government for purchase here of munitions, clothing and food by the various countries during and after the World War. It will amount to $22,000,000,000 with accumulated interest and principal at the end of the 62-year period of payments established in the original funding agreements.

Before the general default began, payments to this country on the total debt had amounted to $2,602,385,400.

Apprehension regarding the financial condition of Germany, on whose reparations payments most of the debtor nations counted to pay their obligations to the United States, prompted President Hoover to declare a moratorium in 1931.

This postponed payment during the fiscal year 1932 and apportioned the deferred payments over a 10-year period.

The following table shows total amounts due from the debtor nations on June 15:

Country	Due June 15
Belgium	$ 56,657,631
Czechoslovakia	14,632,588
Estonia	3,706,437
Finland	163,143
France	432,700,850
Great Britain	871,815,601
Hungary	416,433
Italy	81,978,163
Latvia	1,419,144
Lithuania	1,231,760
Poland	46,173,107
Roumania	7,390,000
Yugoslavia	1,875,000

Bermuda Clipper Returns From Preliminary Flight

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., June 15 (AP)—Bearing 28 passengers, guests of Pan American Airways, Inc., the Bermuda Clipper, the flying boat which will be put in scheduled service between here and Bermuda on Thursday, returned to its Long Island base at 4:20 p. m. (Eastern Daylight Time) yesterday. Included among those who made the trip to Bermuda were Government officials, air line executives and newspaper men.

The flying boat Cavalier of British Imperial Airways formally will inaugurate scheduled passenger service between the United States and Bermuda when it leaves Port Washington Wednesday.

Latin America Goal Of Good-Will Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif., June 15 — A party of some 22 persons representing the educational, business and industrial activities of this community, recently left on a good-will tour of South America. The trip is sponsored by the Oakland Chamber of Commorce, and is the first venture of this kind to be attempted by this city.

Senators Pledge Liberty of Court At Flag Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—Determined opposition to President Roosevelt's drive for reorganization of the federal judiciary is promised the American people today by United States Senators Rush D. Holt (D) of West Virginia, and Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, following the observance here of the 160th anniversary of the adoption of the stars and stripes as the national emblem of the United States.

Praising the action of the Senate Judiciary Committee in rendering an adverse report on the Roosevelt federal judiciary bill, the two Democratic Senators assured members of the American Defense Society, meeting at the Commodore Hotel here last night to observe both Flag Day and the 150th anniversary of the Constitution, that they never would waver from support of the nation's organic law and a Supreme Court free of interference from the Chief Executive.

Tide of Opposition

"There is spreading over the land an irresistible tide of opposition to this bold attack upon the independence of the people's court," Senator Burke said. "Those who have been inclined to favor it have been misled. The millions of patriotic Americans who fear for the future of our democratic institutions, if we permit our independent court to be made subservient, must continue to denounce this evil—denounce it again and again, until it shall finally be buried so deep as never more to show its dread form."

Joining with Senators Holt and Burke in denunciation of the President's court reorganization plan were Raymond Moley, professor of public law, Columbia University; Miss Catherine Curtis, national director of the Women's Investors' In America; Robert Appleton, chairman of the American Defense Society, and Ignatius M. Wilkinson, dean of Fordham University School of Law.

Black Page in History

Senator Burke added that "the shameful and deliberate" attacks upon members of the Supreme Court and upon their past activities and personal lives would constitute "one of the blackest pages in the history of this period."

"I am opposed to this plan because it is an assault upon constitutional government," Senator Holt declared. "It is a direct assault upon the judiciary in an effort to make it subservient to the executive."

The main attack on the legislation has come from Democrats who believe in democracy, he held.

Dr. Moley, an original member of President Roosevelt's "Brain Trust," denied categorically that the President's reorganization proposal was part of the New Deal. He drew a parallel of the present case from history, quoting James Madison as saying that "no one man can be entrusted with too much power over other men."

Copeland Pledges Aid

Messmore Kendall, president general of the national society of the Sons of the American Revolution, who acted as toastmaster, read a telegram from Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, in which the Senator voiced regret at not being able to address the society's dinner, and assuring it of his opposition to the reorganization plan.

Dean Wilkinson said he was against any compromise on the court issue, asserting "there can be no compromise with principle."

Labor Encouraged To Go Into Politics Under Own Leaders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—Federal courts were characterized as "bulwarks of reaction" in an address by Prof. John J. George, of the political science department of Rutgers University here last night. Prof. Abraham Fortas, of Yale University Law School, another speaker, saw the law as merely a guidepost which could be adjusted to meet particular situations.

The addresses were in connection with the seventh annual meeting of the Institute of Labor, sponsored by Rutgers University in co-operation with the New Jersey Federation of Labor and the Workers' Educational Bureau of America. The meeting will continue four days.

Criticism of the United States Supreme Court by Professor George and Professor Fortas evoked prolonged applause by the audience, which was composed chiefly of American Federation of Labor representatives.

Referring to the 5-to-4 decisions by the Supreme Court on New Deal cases, Professor Fortas declared that the theory of Mr. Justice Owen J. Roberts must be that "a switch in time serves nine," adding that in view of the adjustments possible to make in interpretation of constitutional law, it might be found that the sit-down strike was not illegal.

Professor George criticized the federal judiciary. Members of the Supreme bench have not changed their minds, but have changed their votes, he declared. He saw President Roosevelt's proposals for reorganization of the federal judiciary as having accomplished much of their purpose.

Prof. Edward Fuhlbruegge of the University of Newark and vice-president of the New Jersey branch of the American Federation of Teachers, speaking at the afternoon session, urged labor to go into politics under a leadership by labor, dedicated to labor's needs. He criticized the labor policies of Gov Harold G. Hoffman and Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City.

He characterized Mayor Hague as "the Hitler of Hudson County." Mayor Hague, he declared, was "the implacable enemy of all labor," and had refused to permit meetings, to allow picketing and had welcomed run-away shops.

Lehman Aide Mounts Bench

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—Robes of the State Supreme Court today became the official garb of Charles Poletti, 33, bringing to this high bench the youngest jurist ever appointed in New York, Justice Poletti, who has been counsel to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman since 1933, takes the court seat left vacant by the late Justice John V. McAvoy.

Justice Ferdinand Pecora officiated at the induction, which took place at the New York County Courthouse here yesterday, speakers including Governor Lehman, Dr. Felix Frankfurter of Harvard University, New York State administrative and legislative leaders and men prominent in the New York bar.

The Governor praised the "loyalty, devotion and ability" of the justice, and Dr. Frankfurter, recalling the brilliant Poletti record as a Harvard law student, remarked that "nothing since has dimmed that promise."

Others reviewed Mr. Poletti's career, which began at Barre, Vt., leading to graduation with honors from Harvard University in 1924, studies in Rome and Madrid, a cum laude from Harvard law school in 1928, trial practice in the New York City law firm of John W. Davis and appointment in 1932 as general counsel to the Democratic National Committee and legal assistant to the St. Lawrence Power Development Commission of New York State, whence he entered the Governor's service.

As Governor's counsel in Albany, N. Y., Mr. Poletti headed the body which organized the New York conference on crime, the criminal and society in 1935, and the committee which drafted the crime prevention legislative program sponsored by the Governor as a sequel to those deliberations.

Justice Poletti is expected to be a candidate to succeed himself in the November elections.

Lady Astor in U. S. Lauds 'English Way'

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Lady Nancy Astor said yesterday no country is further from dictatorship than England, "unless it is America."

Arriving on the liner Normandie for a two weeks' visit in Virginia, Lady Astor, the former Nancy Langhorne of Virginia and the first woman Member of Parliament, reiterated her faith in "the English way of thinking, which leads to freedom and democracy." This, she said, is identcal wth the Amercan way.

In one of her characteristic rapid-fire interviews, Lady Astor denounced communism, fascism, and dictatorships, and added: "There might be a few parlor-bosheviks in England, but there is nothing I have greater contempt for. They have ideas, but they do not face facts."

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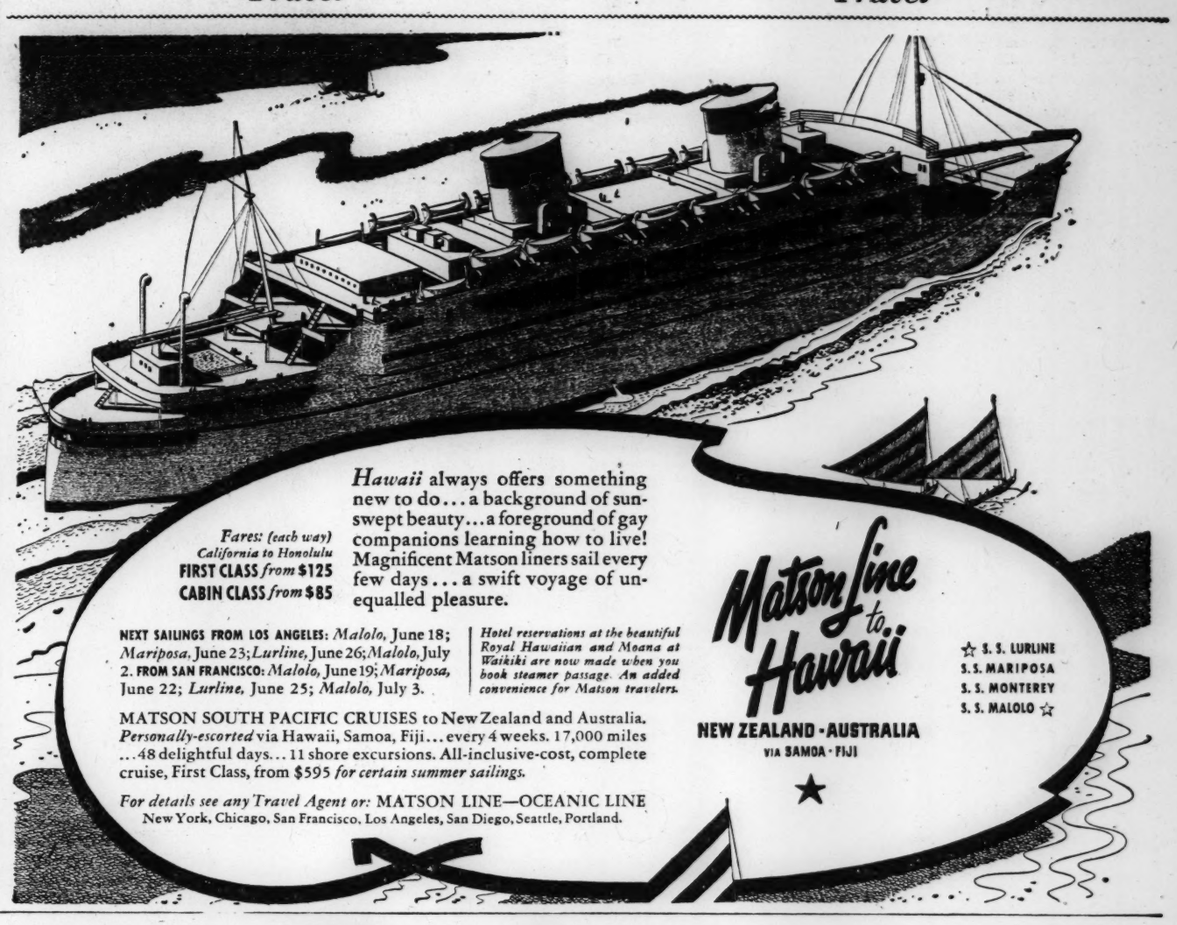
Travel



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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Children of Iceland Can Read Their Ancient Sagas

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Icelandic an Ancient Language But Schools New and Modern

In Long Vacation the Buildings Serve as Hotels While Many Children Learn of Rural Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

By Gerður Jónasdóttir

Reykjavik, Iceland

Education in Iceland dates back to the time when the medieval Icelandic church (1056) had two bishoprics, Skálholt in the south and Hólar in the north. There, in the unspoiled countryside, were founded the two first grammar schools and there they remained until 1800 when they were removed to the two largest towns, Reykjavik and Akureyri. Each of these state schools accommodates about 200 students whose course of study occupies six years.

Lying far out in the North Atlantic, Iceland is an island one quarter times larger than the area of Scotland. Discovered in the middle of the ninth century by Vikings from Norway and the British Isles, it afterwards became an independent State, and in the year 1000 the first Alping (Parliament) was established and Christianity was introduced.

Iceland remained a republic until 1264, when it came under the sway of Norway. Later it became linked with Denmark. In 1918 it once more became a free state and has so remained in union with Denmark. Today the population is about 115,000, Reykjavik, the capital, having 35,000 inhabitants, and Akureyri, the second largest town, 5000.

Boys and Girls Receive Same Education

Until comparatively recent years Icelanders had educated themselves principally by home study. Children were taught to read and write by their parents, and the Sagas, the Eddas, and the Heimskringla provided abundant and popular material for the purpose. It was not until the end of the nineteenth century that Icelanders began to provide schools in the towns and villages for their children. During the last 30 years elementary education has been compulsory for country children between the ages of 10 and 14, and for town children from the age of 7 to 14. Boys and girls receive precisely the same education.

When the children have finished their elementary education they usually enter the secondary schools. In the country they go on for further study in the high schools which have recently been built all over the island. These schools are very up-to-date. They have been built at places where the hot springs can be piped to supply heating to the schools and swimming baths. Electricity is provided by power from the waterfalls. The high schools provide a general education and there is also plenty of sport. During the long summer vacations the schools are used as hotels. After two or three years in the secondary schools the young people can attend the technical schools which provide tuition in teaching, music, industry, commerce, agriculture, and marine-engineering. Finally there are two State schools whose final examination admits successful candidates to the University.

University Has Four Faculties

The University has four faculties, that of Law, Medicine, Theology, Sage and Literature. Undergraduates who wish to study other subjects usually go to universities in the other Scandinavian countries, to England, or to Germany. The number of University students in Iceland is about 180. The summer vacation lasts from three to six months.

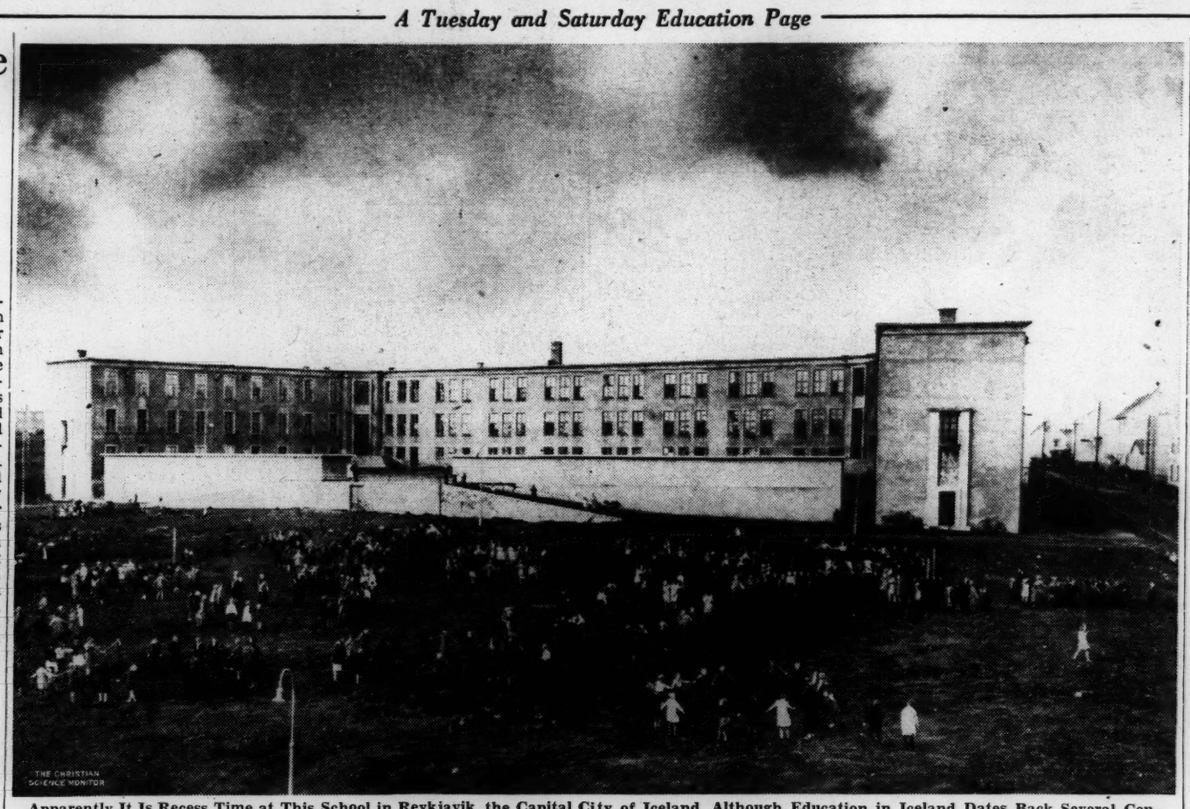
Scandinavian countries, with the exception of Sweden and Denmark, have been under the dominance of other countries for so many centuries that their languages have in consequence undergone considerable modifications. Iceland is the exception. During the centuries its language has changed so little that a child of 12 is able to read easily Sagas that date from the ninth century. So far as I know, the Icelandic language is the only one in which the ancient cultural language is still the common property of the whole nation. No dialects are spoken in Iceland and there is no mispronunciation denoting an inferior class. A stranger to the island might visit a rectory in the country and he would be unable to tell from the mode of speech and voice whether he were talking to the parson or to his manservant. Indeed it is a recognized fact that the farmers and country people speak, on the whole, a purer language than the townspeople. The reason for this is that for a thousand years civilization has had its roots in the country.

Farm Work in Summer Part of Their Education

A very usual thing in Iceland is for students during the summer vacation to employ themselves in haymaking, and in building bridges and roads to earn money for further study. Country children as a matter of course help their parents at haymaking time. Almost all town children during the vacation are sent to the country where they learn something about rural life. They learn to ride when fetching the ponies, they drive the cattle and help in the farmwork. It is all part of their education and not the least important part.

In winter Icelandic students are able to enjoy plenty of winter sports, such as skiing and skating. In spring they hike and camp in the wilds. Summer is the season of the long "white nights" when people love to go camping in the mountains, in company with the hardy ponies, far from the smoke of civilization.

Iceland has its own peculiar and irresistible attraction. "This shall be my first and last trip to Iceland," declared a young man on his first trip to the island, as he leaned over the rail and watched the approaching coastline where the cold gray light shimmered on the glaciers. "Don't say that," replied a passing officer, "I have been sailing to Iceland for years and many foreigners have made the return trip on our boat. They had stayed in Iceland for long or short periods, and some of them liked it very much, others not so well. But there must be something strange about this island, for one day I am sure to see them on the boat again. It may be many years later, but sooner or later they come again—nearly every one of them."



Apparently It Is Recess Time at This School in Reykjavik, the Capital City of Iceland. Although Education in Iceland Dates Back Several Centuries, Only in Recent Years Have Schools Been Provided in the Towns and Villages. This Is One of the Largest, Well Equipped and Up to Date

We Call Ourselves to Order

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Our Youth Round Table Meets on Tuesdays

With many visitors from all over the world spending a few days in Boston recently, we have had the fun of informal calls from Round Tablers from far and near. And while three girls from three different states and meeting for the first time after months of Round Table correspondence, were in our office a day or two ago we had a bright idea! Yes, we entertain such at rare intervals, only we wish we had taken this one on when we inaugurated the Round Table over two years ago. What is it? A Guest Book! Of course! It says "Cheerio" on the cover, and from now on, whenever you Round Tablers come to see your Chairman, you will be asked to record yourselves. We only wish we had all the signatures of those of you who came before we began this new book. However, it means that you will have to come again in order to leave your signatures between the new Cheerio covers.—Chairman.

"A Few Words at This Meeting"
Michigan

Dear Chairman:

The way radio stations determine whether a program is really enjoyed is by omitting it for a time and seeing how many protests come in. I trust the omission of Our Youth Round Table will prove to be a reminder to the members that there must be speakers if we are to have a meeting. I will, therefore, beg the indulgence of the chairman to allow me a few words at this gathering.

The vacation on foot in Glacier National Park by the young art teacher prompts me to give my experience in finding happy recreation many times when I find myself away from home on business. It so happens that I have to spend some weeks away from home at quite frequent intervals. Often there are weeks in large cities. When this occurs, I secure a good up-to-date map of the city immediately upon my arrival and study it carefully and note the location of the various parks and water courses. Then each morning I either take a walk to the nearest parks or take a bus or trolley to those farther away and walk through them or around them and note the interesting things I can see. One morning recently I came upon an art class from a near-by college sketching the animals at the zoo. A magnificent rock garden, terraced along the bank of a river and several blocks long, has been the objective point on several mornings to revel in its beauty as the spring sunshine brings out new flowers as the season advances.

One year when I visited Boston I did a lot of exploring along the Charles River, the Fenway and even in the older historical parts of the city. Before I left Boston I felt quite 'at home" in certain sections. The beauty of these morning walks in new scenes is that they may be regulated to suit one's time and convenience and may be enjoyed alone or in company with kindred spirits who love the out-of-doors at all seasons of the year.

"Cheerio."
(Mr.) L. S. A.

Studying World Problems
England

Dear Chairman:

At the last meeting in April of our Monitor Reading Group, we heard with great interest of the activities of "The Four Corners Club" in London, and felt that other Round Tablers would be interested to hear of the activities of our small country Round Table group. Also we should like to hear from other groups; no matter what part of the world they live in.

Our first meeting was held in March, 1936, and we have met every three or four weeks since that date. We have a membership of 15 and the meetings are held in members' houses.

The minutes of the previous meeting are read and confirmed, and then the chairman calls upon three or four members to read extracts from the Monitor on subjects chosen at the previous meeting. Papers are sometimes read on debatable subjects of special interest such as "Do the People Want War?" The main points of interest of long articles are emphasized and there is opportunity for comment and discussion.

Interesting papers on different aspects of the Spanish situation were read recently which gave us some glimpses of the present international situation based on economic and geographical facts.

The meetings conclude with talk and light refreshments which afford delightful opportunities for making friends. In summer we have had country rambles—one Sunday afternoon we had a joint outdoor meeting on the Sussex Downs with groups from two near-by towns. We have planned a whole day's outing to London in the near future when it is hoped to combine both instruction and pleasure.

Our Monitor Group is keen and is giving its members a somewhat wider understanding of world problems and how to face them.

(Miss) N. T.

International Fellowship
England

Dear Chairman:

The month just past, being Coronation month, has brought London the privilege of welcoming guests from the four corners of the globe. What a happy privilege! This must surely promote a better understanding between men and nations of the world.

I have been a Mail Bagger for five years. Two weeks ago it was a very happy experience for me to meet one of my Mail Bag correspondents. That was certainly a grand day. I was invited to accompany my Mail-Bag friend and a group of ten other Americans on a visit to Knole at Sevenoaks, Kent. Knole is an ancient house. Parts of it date back to 1456. In 1586 it was given by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas Sackville, her cousin, and still belongs to his family. We had a most interesting time going over the house.

I enjoy the Youth Round Table, and I would miss it if it were omitted from our Tuesday Education page. It gives us all an opportunity to share our views and experiences and to make new friends.

It seems to me that it is an easy matter for the English-speaking people to be friendly, one towards another. Language seems to be the obstacle which prevents many people from getting to know their brothers and sisters of other nations; but that obstacle is not insurmountable. I learned French at school, and I hope to learn German in time.

Perhaps one day I shall travel and make friends with people of different lands, but until then it is a great privilege—which all may enjoy—to make friends through international correspondence.

I am so grateful that the Monitor is such an agent for peace and friendship.

(Miss) M. F. B.

One always learns something from visitors. Have others of you been carrying on round robins among yourselves? There are seven girls, all Round Tablers, and all keeping in touch with the Round Table itself, who have formed a round robin group that keeps a letter going from one to another continuously. You know the idea, when it comes around to you again on the list, you take out your old letter and put in a new one, and of course all the other letters are new since you last had the lot, for everyone else has been doing likewise. It is a fine way to keep a group together. This group—and we hope there are other groups like it that have been formed of active Round Tablers—live all the way from Massachusetts and Maryland to Oregon and California. One of the secrets is to keep the group small enough to insure that the packet of letters arrives frequently. Let the Round Table know if you have formed one, will you? And keep on writing us good enough letters to print. The meetings depend on you. Had you guessed?

Cheerio . . . Chairman

Analyzing the Radio Audience

One of the most thorough analyses of a radio audience ever attempted has just been completed by the Educational Radio Project, according to the United States Department of the Interior, Office of Education.

Questionnaires were mailed to 34,000 known listeners. Of those returned 10,000, representing a cross-section of the "The World Is Yours" audience, were chosen for the analysis. Every State in the Union was represented by persons whose questionnaires were examined and tabulated.

The analysis showed that while the listening audience was composed of persons of all ages and from all walks of life, the series was most popular with students and professional workers. An unusual discovery revealed was that more questionnaires were sent in by men than women.

The questionnaires showed that wherever more than one person listened on the same radio, there virtually always was a discussion of the programs' content following the broadcasts. In many instances, teachers declared that they set aside a period each week for classroom discussion of the presentations.

"The World Is Yours," a half-hour program presented Sundays from 4:30 to 5 p. m., E. D. T., over the National Broadcasting Company's Red Network, is produced by the Office of Education in co-operation with the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. Each program dramatizes the history of some important exhibit on display at the Smithsonian Institution. To supplement the programs, a free monthly magazine, giving a more detailed history of the different subjects, is offered to interested listeners. The analysis shows that this magazine is used extensively in the home, school and office. Most listeners say they preserve their copies for future reference.

The analysis, in the belief of many educators, is a long step toward the production of more instructive and entertaining educational radio programs. It will enable the producer better to estimate the groups most interested in radio education and the localities where such broadcasts are best received. It also will permit the producer to write his scripts with a more specific audience in mind.

It is estimated that "The World Is Yours" has several million regular listeners. Using the analyzed questionnaires as a yardstick, the Office of Education will be able to estimate the number of listeners living in each section of the country and the average age of the listeners.

Courtesy of Camp Neshobe, Lake Fairlee, Ely, Vt.

The Intimacy of a Canoe Is an Especial Gift of Inland Lakes and Rivers. The Camper Who Already Knows the Ocean Has Not Learned the Full Joy of Floating on Clear Waters Until Canoeing Past Wooded Shores Is Added

Method in Writing an Article

If You Have Something to Say There Is a Way to Say It

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Staring hopefully at a typewriter has never yet produced a best seller. Indeed, it has never produced anything. Yet there are times when writers will besit themselves, bursting with good ideas that just will not be translated through the typewriter keys into brilliant, or even mediocre, sentences.

One who finds himself in this plight, but who really has something worth saying, should not be hasty to conclude, "I guess I'll never be able to set it down," and abandon his writing efforts. Even successful writers complain of "typewriter stare."

The present writer has found the following method helpful to him. If writing at home, he settles comfortably into a davenport or his favorite lounge chair, pencil and paper in hand, and a thick magazine on his knee for a table—as nonchalantly as if writing a few intimate lines to a close friend. One assuredly is not bothered with groping for finely descriptive words and model sentence construction in a letter to a friend. One can be just as natural, then, in starting to write an article, for one's readers are one's friends.

Telling About Ideas Not Words

One asks oneself, "What ideas do I want to tell my friends about?" What ideas—not what high-sounding words! One tries to get a vivid picture of the ideas and scenes that are so eagerly waiting for expression. One looks down upon the scenes one wishes to put onto paper, from a distant perspective, much as the Man in the Moon looks down upon the earth!

Nine times out of ten, the pencil begins to move, and, in a trice, the first idea is on paper—and other ideas come crowding along so fast that only by rapid scribbling can the pencil keep up with them. Several paragraphs of the article are often scribbled out in this offhand fashion; just so long as the ideas keep demanding expression, the pencil point is kept hot! Soon one has blocked out the most troublesome part of the "piece."

This writer then returns to his typewriter and types what he has written down in longhand. He polishes and refines and clarifies it as he types. Sometimes he finds that he has given himself such a splendid start that he can continue to the very end of the article, on the typewriter.

Many old-school publishers resisted the typewriter as an obstacle to creative writing, and required staff writers to turn out copy in longhand, for years after the typewriter had won a secure place in offices. Some noted writers never used a typewriter. But today one would not submit a hand-written article to a publisher and expect to have it examined! And articles should always be typed in double or triple space.

How One Managing Editor Did It

News reporters may profit from instructions a managing editor once gave his staff. They had developed "typewriter stare" around edition time, when every minute is golden. To overcome this, they were required to work out the "lead" of their story—"on your cuff if necessary"—while riding back to the office in street car or taxicab. When they arrived at their desks, it was simply a matter of typing it off, and no time lost. So effective was this method, that there was no longer a row of reporters staring at silent typewriters a half hour before edition time, with a battery of hungry composing machines idly awaiting the delayed copy.

Just as writers develop individuality in style, so do they evolve a technique of their own in the mechanics of writing. One writer may find the greatest ease and satisfaction, in carefully thinking it out one sentence at a time, refining each sentence as he goes along. The blocking out method better suits others. They like to paint their word-pictures rapidly, in broad strokes—in which the clearly unfolding ideas are not consciously encumbered by rules of composition, or over-nicety of words—until practically the whole article is roughly blocked out on paper, in a first draft. They prefer to leave the final polishing and clarifying to a second draft, finding it often saves time, and perhaps produces a better article in the long run.

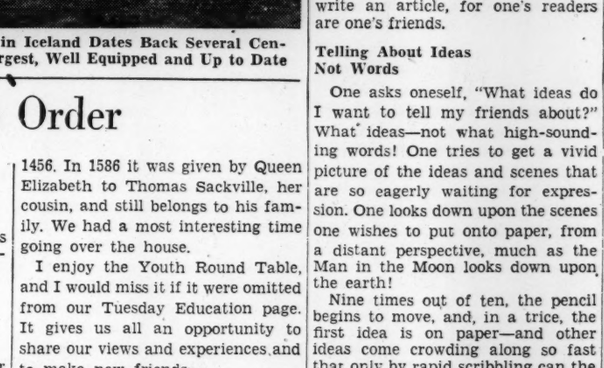
Find the Method That Best Suits You

It is well to try both methods—perhaps evolving even a third or fourth—in an effort to find which method is individually useful.

We are prone to think of the business man who paces the office floor, while dictating important letters and reports, as afflicted with temperament. Such may be far from true. Indeed, he keeps learned company, for at least one widely-known playwright has admitted constant use of the floor-walking technique in dictating his plays to a battery of stenographers. He contended that in some way it gave him more freedom of thought than he attained when dictating from a chair.

Often it is beneficial to lay a finished manuscript aside for a few days to "cool off" before submitting it to an editor, meanwhile attending to another task. Then, with freshened viewpoint, one can reread the completed work, testing it impersonally. Do the ideas stand out clearly and in sharp relief? Do they convey to readers precisely the picture one intended to draw? This final scrutiny may lead to slight improvements that might determine the acceptance or rejection of the article.

W. L. W.



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Rule, Britannia!

WHENEVER the newspapers report fighting in the vicinity of Gibraltar, we think sadly of the guidebook phrase, which we read on our first visit there—"It can hardly be missed." That was certainly true. The very sheerness of that great rocky wall made our ship seem, by comparison, like a piece of driftwood. And yet I felt disappointed that this limestone rock, two and a half miles in length, was not somehow as large as it seemed on picture postcards.

First of all, I had intended to see the famous Barbary Apes, which play about the galleries of the Rock; for I had been told that Gibraltar is the only place in Europe where wild apes are to be found. Some say that these crossed over from North Africa (the Straits are only eighteen miles wide) when the two continents were still connected. The superstition that English authority will cease, when the last monkey has become extinct in Gib, is borne out among the natives by the fact that the Government employs two officers to look after these inhabitants.

* * *

WE HAD LANDED at 7 a. m. As the sun rose, clearing away the mists, the African coast, although a mere thimble in the distance, seemed far more a piece of magic than Gib. The thought of that dark, dangerous, and ageless continent made us feel something like *arrivistes*. The tender arrived, together with a fleet of rowboats filled with swarthy faces among bright merchandise. Oranges, Canary bananas, glistening silks, and Moorish baskets were held up before our eyes; vendors screamed strange things at us, while holding up various articles for our appraisal.

When we stepped off the tender, an army of jabbering hotel porters catapulted into us. All of them proclaimed in broken English that their hotel was the best and the cheapest in all Gib. We finally chose a porter, only because he looked like that veteran screen comic, Ben Turpin. His large brown eyes were like luminous marbles. Immediately he had "sold" us his hotel, he exchanged his official porter's cap for a civilian's (the former was lovingly slipped into a paper bag!). "Ben Turpin" turned out to be an enterprising fellow. In a heart-breaking voice, and with many flourishes, he explained that our rooms would not be ready until after lunch, when two gentlemen were departing for Tangiers.

Panting in the heat, we followed him up Main Street, past rows of hacks, or galleys, as they are called, drawn by frail-looking horses which were day-dreaming. Everybody ogled us. Eyes hunted us down like bloodhounds. Above our heads we caught sight of rows of dimpled elbows resting on cushions fitted to window sills—elbows belonging to the idle curious, who surveyed all incoming cargoes like watchful monkeys in coconut trees. Only the pack-donkeys and mules minded their own business. They stood out among this mixed, urban spectacle—the most dignified of all citizens.

* * *

I NOW PRESSED my point. Let's go and have a look at the wild apes. But the reply was a pair of outflung arms and a voice, saying: "Isn't this enough?" And so it proved, long before we had finished exploring the lower part of Gib. Wild apes, of whatever peculiarities, would have been simply an anticlimax after that. The barbarous colors, the noise, and the overripeness of this little cosmopolis, where East clashed with West, bore down upon me with full force, as I walked up Main Street. Indian and Moorish shops had turned this street into a glorified Monday, or wash-day. Shopkeepers lounged in doorways, surrounded by Spanish shawls, Moorish pouffes, and Egyptian runners.

"Won't you buy something at my shop, ladies?" they chanted, with oily smiles.

Weazened little dark-skinned hawkers were selling beads, newspapers, lace, vegetables, and postcards. Arabs were shuffling by in fez, burnous and slippers. Indian ayahs, Greek merchants, and Moors joggled elbows with European tourists. The scissors-grinder's special little tootle on his fife was but a thin, feeble squeak in the din of the various jazz bands, which screeched away in cafés. The street-organ, playing a rumba, had a better chance of being heard occasionally. Anyhow, we preferred to patronize the little ragged boy who pulled the donkey, who pulled the street-organ. He got several of our pennies, which he begged from us, "for the donkey, plis."

To pass the time until our rooms were ready, we hailed one of the rickety old galleys, and ricocheted along the motley street, towards Europa Point. It was like being jerked about in a derrick. The horse's hooves clopped hollowly on the hard asphalt, and the impatient driver sent the citizens scattering for their lives, while he told us how there were one hundred and sixty galleys in Gib, and a driver's license cost £2.10.0. We skirted the fragrant Alameda Gardens, with their colorful rare plants and their colorful common children, we passed the dry docks, with their scrapped schooners, and then we "did" the native quarters, with their tall, narrow, color-washed houses, yellow pantiled roofs, and profuse gardens of potted blooms on grilled windows and balconies.

* * *

WHEN WE GOT back into the thick of things again in Main Street, we found a grubby little café, where we watched an overdressed Spanish danseuse singing and dancing to the rhythm of her castanets. And while we watched, entranced, we ate delicious crayfish and prawns, bought from hawkers, who came round with large baskets. Suddenly, the street discords and the monotonous blare of jazz orchestras were drowned out by the deafening and triumphant blast of trumpets. We would have said that the atmosphere could not possibly have contained any more sound. But we were wrong. The English soldiers were marching down the street to the gates of the town, where the changing of the guard took place every day. All other activity *froze*. Great Britain had superimposed itself for a brief moment on this scene of disorder, lending dignity and authority. And, although we were Americans, we felt a thrill of pride. At gunfire, after the working-people had left Gib, to re-enter La Linea, Algeciras, and other Spanish territory, where they would be searched for contraband, as usual, the great gates were closed.

English trumpets, blowing reveille, woke us the next morning at five o'clock, and there followed a pot-pourri of coughing, sneezing, canary singing, and rooster crowing, which left us with that anticipatory feeling prior to a concert, when the orchestra is tuning up.

When we said good-by to Gib, it was with little realization how soon "English authority" would be asserting itself, with refugee tents erected on the race course, and "barbed wire forming additional security to the British boundary."

CLARISSA LORENZ

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A CHINESE RUG OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

THIS RUG, which has come recently to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, was probably made in Western China, sometime during the eighteenth century. The conventionalized design stands out boldly against a gleaming background of gold and silver threads. The colors in the aggregate tell as a quiet but handsome pattern. Analyzed at closer range, they disclose beautiful shades of turquoise blue, midnight blue, and subdued red orange. Some details have black outlines.

An Andean Sunset

TO SEPARATE any particular aspect of the Andes Mountains from all the others to be seen in the uplands of Ecuador is almost impossible; and yet, from out that endless kaleidoscope of beauty, there emerges a sunset viewed from the narrow, lonely streets of Riobamba.

I had left the depressing darkness of the apartment for a bracing walk before the sharp cold of night would make life bearable only within doors. Thus, as soon as I had stepped out with careful regard for the tiny, pointed cobbles which cover pavement and street, I was held by the newness of everything about me. I found that I, too, was transformed by the soft light streaming from the serene, almost transparent sky. Looking up, I saw that vast ribbons of pale color swept back from the zenith toward the shattered crater of Mount Altar; and, transfixed, I hurried to the little park from which most of the surrounding peaks may be seen.

There I stood mute at the vision before me; for those ribbons of color, narrowing evenly like the spokes of a fan, seemed to lie between the outer ice-sheathed pinnacles of Mount Altar—all that is left of the once regal cone which must have exceeded Mount Chimborazo in height before the terrible eruption—while from the clear blue sky in the interstices, as well as from the bands themselves, sweeping with such boundless freedom across the heavens, came that soft glow which bathed the semi-circular crater with its wisps of snow and the glittering pinnacles with a pale iridescence. Around me the well-known flowers had become remote and unfamiliar, while the squat houses, the rough streets and the stragglers wending homeward were wrapped in a dream of unearthly light.

* * *

MOVED BY THE radiance and its implication, it seemed as if, could my ears have heard it, the whole atmosphere must have throbbed with a swelling chorus of *Gloria in Excelsis*. Tears were a relief from the intensity of feeling, and I looked anxiously into the illumined faces of the stolid Indians and half-breeds who passed by, feeling tempted to grasp their ponchos and ask if they, too, were not moved by the display, but their impassiveness chilled me and I knew they would not understand.

Retracing my steps while the soft light still glowed through tinted windows, I noted in passing a street corner that the snowy top of Mount Tunguragua had turned to vivid gold and the usual plume of black smoke had thinned to a white curl which spiraled lazily into the cloudless blue. Further to the left, I glanced at a grove of eucalyptus trees which guard the first gentle rise of the giant of mountains, Chimborazo, leaving one unprepared for the sublimity of that vast contour rearing its dazzling white height far above those tall sentinels; and then let my eyes rise slowly until they found the waving outline etched in blinding brilliance against the limpid sky. A band of gold flared and dimmed as if in ecstasy; but, even as I watched, also in ecstasy, the glow slowly faded while overhead the bands of color were now melting softly into the darkening sky.

* * *

AMIDST A HUSHED silence night fell in shades of heliotrope and violet, while from the dew-drenched earth and the fragrant gardens a perfume, fresh and earthy, mingled with the crisp air descending from the snowtops. Soon the moon rose over the dark mountains, painting their velvet silhouette against the sky; and, as its cold beams grew stronger, they cast strange purple and violet shadows and outlined light objects or those dressed in white garments in a blue phosphoresence. Above the silent city, the slopes of Chimborazo were faintly discernible behind a veil of hyacinthine mist.

L. D. H.

Greenmantle

AS THE first arrows of rain sped down the valley, we deserted the green fields and ran for the shelter of the beech-woods that grew thick and sturdy against the gentle slope of the hill. Involuntarily we lowered our voices as we stepped into the shadow of the trees, for it was like crossing the threshold of a vast cathedral; the smooth boles of ancient beeches stretched before us, their boughs spread far above our heads to fashion a roof of rare fan-tracery. Our feet made scarcely any sound, as they sank deeply into the silt of brown leaves—legacy of many a bygone autumn. The sweet damp odor of moss and wet leaves met our nostrils; and most beautiful was the sudden glimpse of rain-washed meadows, richly colored with the blue of scabious, poppy-red and riotous tansy yellow.

* * *

THERE WAS NO sound in the wood save the dancing feet of the rain upon the frail, intricate architecture of the roof, or the sudden purity of a blackbird's note. A dry twig cracked under our feet; and immediately near a fallen tree-trunk a lurking shadow leaped into life and became a brown rabbit racing swiftly through the green glooms.

Tall ferns grew waist-high, and still remained fresh and untarnished, though summer was already well-advanced—their pale, almost silver spray gleamed like motionless waterfalls beside the pathway. From the midst of a half-rotten tree stump we caught the glimmer of gold, where strange crocus-colored fungus lifted tiny pointed candles in the dimness.

* * *

WE CAME NOW to the end of the wood, and saw that the rain had ceased. A tall company of willow-herb waved purple banners and beckoned us into the fields again. The frail grass bent and trembled beneath its burden of jewels, and the sweet, rising pungence of rain-washed earth filled the air with refreshment. As if painted on the landscape, a red cow stood quite still, munching slowly, and stared at us with great soft eyes.

Thinking her example excellent, we halted by the stream that carved the valley like a slim Spanish sword and stood leaning idly over the narrow wooden bridge. The murmuring ripple of the water over the clear white stones—a mere thread of sound—wove itself into a day-dream, startled now and then into wakefulness by the sudden leap of a lively trout, which plopped back into the water again, leaving an ever-widening circle of eddies on the calm surface to mark the place of its adventure. Then, down on the left bank, by the tall rushes, came another disturbance. A grey heron rose suddenly, beating the air with strong, beautiful wings. Twice it circled over the stream, grace and strength in every curving movement; and then, gathering freedom, it took flight to the woods.

O. O.

The Comforter Has Come

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HAVE not we all at some time in our experience when in distress or pain, eagerly watched for the arrival of a dear friend, whose presence we felt sure would lighten if not entirely remove the fear or suffering?

Then perhaps for a time we have basked in the comfort and warmth of that friend's presence, as on a summer's day we would allow our joy in the sun and the light breeze to chase away for a while the cares and problems of the workaday world. But however much temporary relief from difficulties we may find through having loving-kindness showered upon us, we soon realize that it is more than a human presence that is needed to heal our sickness, lift our burdens, and illumine the path of our daily life with continuous freedom, spontaneous joy, and real progress.

Such a divine Comforter as this is not afar off. It is already here. Long centuries ago the coming of its healing and saving presence was promised by Christ Jesus, the Way-shower. For, on the eve of his crucifixion, with unselfed love and tender compassion for his followers he said (John 14:16, 18): "I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever; . . . I will not leave you comfortless." How reassuring it is to notice that the Master did not say that perhaps the Father would send this divine comfort, but that He definitely would do so. Then Jesus continued (John 16:13), "When he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth."

What a glorious message of the certainty of our deliverance from all material woes! For this same "Spirit of truth," or spiritual fact of man's at-one-ment with God, divine Love, is today revealed to the whole world through the teachings of Christian Science. As on the Pentecostal day, after the final ascension of their loved Master above all material beliefs, when this spiritual understanding came in such wondrous measure to the disciples of old, enabling them to speak with authority and power in the new tongue of Spirit, so today, the Comforter has come with immeasurable proof to all who follow in the footsteps of the Christ. And its appearing, made practical for daily use, is found in the inspired pages of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy. Through the study of this book all may learn of man's spiritual, perfect nature as the child of God, and prove it in their own experience. There are millions throughout the world today who can testify to the healing truth of Mrs. Eddy's words (p. 55), "This Comforter I understand to be Divine Science."

How greatly this Science, binder up of the broken-hearted, liberator from false captivity to the fears and sufferings of the flesh, opener of prison doors closed by selfishness, hatred, sensuality, or ignorance of the true nature of God and man, is needed today! For all who are receptive to the pure teachings of Christian Science, health quickly replaces sickness, "the garment of praise" and gladness frees thought of the heaviness of sorrow or loneliness, and an abundance of good is established where before were want and limitation. What a Comforter! What a liberator!

Dependent on no personal presence, this spiritual understanding of true selfhood is given in overflowing measure to all who turn wholeheartedly to God as the only cause and creator. We learn that our Father-Mother God is everywhere present with us, and that His power is the only power. Through this understanding all material difficulties and erroneous conditions are seen to be false because they are not of God. Thus, as we behold the unreal nature of error, fear of it disappears, and our freedom from evil beliefs is rapidly gained.

This leavening of thought was clearly shown by Jesus in his brief parable of the "leaven, which a woman took, and hid in three measures of meal, till the whole was leavened" (Matthew 13:33). The Master likened the kingdom of heaven unto this leaven. And Christian Science, bringing to the world the understanding which proves the present unreality of sickness, sin, and death, is indeed leavening thought so that men may bear witness to the presence, here and now, of the kingdom of heaven, the reign of harmony. Speaking of this mental process, on pages 174 and 175 of "Miscellaneous Writings," Mrs. Eddy writes, "The leaven which a woman took and hid in three measures of meal, is Divine Science; the Comforter; the Holy Ghost that leadeth into all Truth; the 'still, small voice' that breathes His presence and power, casting out error and healing the sick." And in the same paragraph she adds: "The three measures of meal may well be likened to the false sense of life, substance, and intelligence, which says, I am sustained by bread, matter, instead of Mind. The spiritual leaven of divine Science changes this false sense, giving better views of Life; saying, Man's Life is God; and when this shall appear, it shall be 'the substance of things hoped for.'"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

Il Consolatore è venuto

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

NON abbiamo forse tutti a volte nella nostra esperienza quando eravamo in afflizione o pena, aspettato ansiosamente l'arrivo di un caro amico, la presenza del quale eravamo certi avrebbe alleviato, se non completamente eliminato, il timore o la sofferenza?

Allora forse per del tempo ci siamo riscaldati nel conforto e nello zelo della presenza di quell'amico, come in una giornata d'estate lasciamo che la gioia per il sole e per la brezza leggera dissipi per un tempo le ansietà ed i problemi della vita prosaica. Ma per quanto sollievo temporaneo dalle difficoltà possiamo trovare nel ricevere tante gentilezze, ci rendiamo presto conto che occorre più di una presenza umana per guarire la nostra malattia, sollevare i nostri carichi ed illuminare il sentiero della nostra vita quotidiana con continua libertà, gioia spontanea e progresso reale.

Un tale Consolatore divino non è lontano. È già qui. Molti secoli fa la venuta della sua presenza sanatrice e salvatrice fu promessa da Cristo Gesù, la Guida. Giacchè alla vigilia della sua crucifissione, con amore altruistico e tenera compassione verso i suoi seguaci egli disse (Giovanni 14:16, 18): "E io pregherò il Padre, ed Egli vi darà un altro Consolatore perchè stia con voi in perpetuo. . . . Non vi lascerò orfani". Com'è rassicurante di notare che il Maestro non disse che forse il Padre manderebbe questo divino conforto, ma che Egli lo farebbe positivamente. Poi Gesù continuò (Giovanni 16:13): "Ma quando sia venuto lui, lo Spirito della verità, egli vi guiderà in tutta la verità"

Che glorioso messaggio della certezza della nostra liberazione da tutte le sciagure materiali! Poichè questo stesso "Spirito della verità", o fatto spirituale dell'unione dell'uomo con Dio, divino Amore, è oggi rivelato a tutto il mondo per mezzo degli insegnamenti della Scienza Cristiana. Come nel giorno della Pentecoste, dopo l'ascensione definitiva del loro diletto Maestro al di sopra di tutte le credenze materiali, quando questa comprensione spirituale venne in tal meravigliosa misura agli antichi discepoli, rendendoli capaci di parlare con autorità e potenza nella nuova lingua dello Spirito, così oggi, il Consolatore è venuto con dimostrazione immensurabile a tutti quelli che seguono le orme del Cristo. E la sua apparizione, resa pratica per uso quotidiano, si trova nelle pagine ispirate del libro di testo della Scienza Cristiana, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* di Mary Baker Eddy. Per mezzo dello studio di questo libro tutti possono venire a conoscere la natura spirituale perfetta dell'uomo quale figliuolo di Dio, e dimostrarla nella loro propria esperienza. Vi sono milioni per il mondo oggi che possono rendere testimonianza alla verità sanatrice delle parole di Mrs. Eddy (pag. 55): "Questo Consolatore lo capisco che è la Scienza Divina".

Quanto mai questa Scienza fasciatrice dei cuori infranti, liberatrice dalla falsa prigionia delle paure e delle sofferenze della carne, apritrice delle porte di prigione chiuse da egoismo, odio, sensualità od ignoranza della vera natura di Dio e dell'uomo, occorre oggi! Per tutti quelli che sono ricettivi ai puri insegnamenti della Scienza Cristiana, la salute presto rimpiazza la malattia, "il manto della lode" e della letizia libera il pensiero dalla pesantezza dell'afflizione o della solitudine, ed un'abbondanza di bene viene stabilita la dove prima vi erano bisogno e limitazione. Che Consolatore! Che liberatore!

Senza dipendere da veruna presenza personale, questa comprensione spirituale del vero essere individuale viene concessa in misura straboccante a tutti quelli che si rivolgono con tutto il cuore a Dio quale unica causa e unico creatore. Impariamo che il nostro Padre-Madre Dio è presente dovunque con noi, e che il Suo potere è la sola potenza. Per mezzo di questa comprensione tutte le difficoltà materiali e le condizioni errate vengono riconosciute per false perchè non sono di Dio. Così, col vedere la natura irreale dell'errore, la paura di esso svanisce, e la nostra indipendenza da maligne credenze viene rapidamente raggiunta.

Questa lievitatura del pensiero fu chiaramente mostrata da Gesù nella sua breve parabola del "lievito che una donna prende e nasconde in tre staia di farina, finchè la pasta sia tutta lievitata" (Matteo 13:33). Il Maestro paragonò il regno dei cieli a questo lievito. E la Scienza Cristiana, recando al mondo la comprensione che dimostra la presente irrealtà della malattia, del peccato e della morte, in realtà sta lievitando il pensiero affinchè gli uomini possano rendere testimonianza alla presenza, qui ed ora, del regno dei cieli, il regno dell'armonia. Parlando di questo processo mentale, a pagine 174 e 175 di *Miscellaneous Writings*, Mrs. Eddy scrive: "Il lievito che una donna prese e nascose in tre staia di farina, è la Scienza Divina; il Consolatore; lo Spirito Santo che conduce in tutta la Verità; il suono dolce e sommesso che manifesta la Sua presenza e potenza, scacciando l'errore e sanando gli infermi". E nello stesso paragrafo essa aggiunge: "Le tre staia di farina si possono ben paragonare al falso senso della vita, della sostanza e dell'intelligenza, che dice: Io sono sostentato da pane, materia, anzichè dalla Mente. Il lievito spirituale della divina Scienza cambia questo falso senso, dando migliori concezioni della Vita; dicendo: La Vita dell'Uomo è Dio; e quando questo apparirà, sarà la 'certezza di cose che si sperano'".

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With a Louis a Day

HIS MAJESTY assures us he could have lived very well in France on twelve francs a day. He could have dined for thirty sous, and haunted literary men and publishers and libraries, and have gone to the parquet of the theatres. And a louis (twenty-four francs) a month would have paid for his lodging. "Oh! but I should have had to have a servant. I am too much accustomed to one; I could not dress myself. I could have had a very pleasant time keeping company with persons whose means were about the same as my own. Ah! *mon Dieu!* all men have about the same proportion of happiness. Assuredly I was not born to be what I have become. Well! I should have been as happy had I remained Monsieur Bonaparte as I have been as the Emperor Napoleon. Workingmen are as happy as other people. Everything is relative. I never found any real pleasure in good eating, because my table has been always good; but a poor fellow who never dines as well as I do, may be more happy than I am over his plate of soup and a roast goose. At any rate, his life is more happy than the life we are now leading at St. Helena.

"I approve of that man who we are told put his money into a strong box, and spent a certain portion of it every day. Yes, with a louis a day one ought to be happy. All that would be necessary would be to limit one's wishes."—From "Talks of Napoleon at St. Helena with General Baron Gourgaud," translated by ELIZABETH WORMELEY LATIMER. (Chicago: A. C. McClurg 1903.)

Summer Night

Now like a tree
Darkness takes root and grows
Upward out of the earth.

Under its wide branches
Half the world sleeps
While dreams, leaf-light and beautiful,
Fall from above.

The moon upon a farthest branch
Ripens and grows sleek and round
As fruit in valley orchards,
And pale stars cling moth-like
To each smallest twig.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Summer Art in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Released from participation in the strenuous round of exhibitions which characterized the regular art season here from early October until late in May, the New York galleries and museums have now turned, much relaxed, to their summer schedules This means for some a considerable amount of activity, and for others virtually none. Several of the galleries, especially those with European connections, have already dimmed the lights of their usually hospitable showrooms, leaving informal shows on the walls to be seen by the summer visitors, while their heads have sailed for Europe to keep touch with the tourist season abroad. Others have planned definitely for the summer in New York, hanging exhibitions which will remain open through June and July.

The most auspicious event in the immediate future is the Second National Exhibition of American Art, to be opened this week by the Municipal Art Committee, at the galleries of the American Fine Arts Building. This is the main art event of the city's Third Annual Summer Festival of art, music and drama attractions, continuing from May through the end of August, which is being organized on the same extensive plan as the first annual exhibition.

All of the states and territories of the United States are scheduled to participate in the show, sending representative exhibits through local committees appointed by the Governors of the various states, in cooperation with the New York Mayor's committee on art affairs. In the last two months many communities throughout the country have taken part in state-wide competitions and regional displays, forming a basis for the selection of the works to be shown here.

The summer exhibition of American paintings, water colors and sculpture at the Whitney Museum, is on display until the end of July. This is a good show of representative American work, in so far as the younger and more progressive artists are concerned, and gives a good idea of what constitutes the general character of one of the nation's foremost collections of American paintings and sculpture. Some works by old established painters are included, such as Winslow Homer, Thomas Eakins, William Morris Hunt, George Luks, Robert Henri and George Bellows, and there is a fascinating little "Still Life" by Raphael Peale, quite a gem of a picture, which dates back to about 1800 and gives the starting point for the exhibition.

The contemporary work, however, predominates on the main floor, and the floor above, where water colors share the space equally with oil paintings And it is contemporary work that stands out in the beautifully arranged sculpture display in the day-lighted sculpture gallery, where Gaston Lachaise's heroic "Standing Woman" in bronze towers beautifully with rhythmical grace and style, at the head of the group where artists such as William Zorach, Arthur Lee, Robert Laurent and a dozen others are represented. Among the pictures on display which attach a special importance in the museum collection are Eakins's "Portrait of Riter Fizgerald," and "The Biglen Brothers at the Start of a Race," Winslow Homer's Civil War episode "Inviting a Shot," George Bellows's Hudson River scene "Floating Ice," John S. Curry's much-discussed "Baptism in Kansas," Edward Hopper's landscape "Sunday Morning," John Sloan's "Greenwich Village Back Yards," and Alexander Brook's "Morning Light."

Degas and Renoir are the salient figures in the summer show which the Durand-Ruel Gallery has just opened in Fifty-seventh Street, also to remain on view throughout the summer. This consists of about 30 pieces, and is interesting for its representation of the work of half a dozen of the leading French impressionists, including Manet, Monet, Pissarro and Sisley as well as Renoir and Degas. The last never went so deeply into impressionism that he let his interest in light and air phenomena detract from his sense of form, and one may see in the show what form meant to him. His major work, a large painting of a ballet girl taking a bow in front of the footlights, "Danseuse aux Bouquets, is one of those pictorially complete but technically unfinished canvases which appear among his ballet subjects, and are greatly to be admired for the spontaneity of their drawing. "Woman Bathing" is remarkable for its perfection of drawing and soft, luminous color.

This show covers the late nineteenth century in France by showing a spirited portrait by Manet, his "Mlle. Marguerite Conflans," a good but not a highly characteristic Monet, his firm "Still Life With Apples," a pale but luminous "Tuileries Gardens" by Pissarro, who, when he painted it in the rain of a Paris spring day, was constrained by the circumstance to eliminate his customary crisp colors; and a charming, sunny Sisley landscape, the view of the railroad station at Sevres which is one of the pleasantest pieces shown. Renoir, with two paintings, is at his best in his low-keyed 'Still Life" with tropical fruits, which is more satisfying in color than his "Girl With Mandolin," his other work on display. The latter, dated 1916, comes close to his latest paintings, and is in the crisp reds and yellows typical of his work at that time. It is of Renoir's paintings, however, that New York's premier summer show is being made at the Metropolitan Museum, and there his genius may be studied during the next three months to special advantage. In the Durand-Ruel show he takes his place more appropriately in a composite picture of the period.

J. C. B.

Cleveland Artists' Exhibition — "Andalusian Landscape," by Rolf Stoll

Cleveland Artists' Annual Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland

Cleveland has a lot of artists, some very competent ones, too. The Nineteenth Annual Show, while not quite so large as last year's still has nearly 400 exhibitors, and besides paintings, sculpture, and work in various other media, there are crafts of all sorts, and photography as well.

One never expects to be startled at what one finds in a big show like this; there is usually a sort of local stamp, even while there may be greatly varying degrees of excellence. Occasionally, however, one comes across some work which gives marked pleasure. Such are the poetic landscapes of William C. Grauer, for example,—"Ohio Landscape," quite unrealistic with its pattern of hills, clouds, and little shrubs, and "Round About Cleveland," in yellow tones, both executed in an opaque temperalike technique.

Clarence Carter, a versatile painter, shows a tall surrealist panel —"The Active Life"—in black, gray, and white, which includes in its design decks, planes, blue water, and a huge headless marionette, with touches of red and blue. A second work, "Grain Elevator," is precise and realistic in the Sheeler manner Then there is the large double portrait, "Belle and Will," a farm couple seated outside their house with a thin tall plant rising between them—a Grant Wood theme, also a delicate portrait head with white lace drapery and fan.

"Andalusian Landscape" by Rolf Stoll, which won first award for landscape, reminds one of a tapestry in the softness of its mauve, green-black, and cream-white, the pattern echoing the curves of road, tree forms, and crevasses. The looseness and delicacy of this painting are in contrast to the rather tight portrait of "Dr. Leutner" by the same artist. A vigorous piece of work is Daniel Boza's "Aunt Effie," a tall, gaunt figure in neutral colors, with a red-brown hen. His "Round Oak" is a realistic portrait of an old-fashioned stove! Clara L. Dieke's "Still Life with Grapes," a partial abstraction, is interesting in its treatment of planes. "T'was Brillig," by William Harvey Pierson Jr., is pure decoration in rich greens.

A large canvas by Paul Ulen, "Ulens on Holiday," is an accomplished figure composition—the artist and his family relaxing in the country. Jack M. Burton's "Storm Cloud" is small and dry, with a charming primitive quality. There is something inviting about Thelma Frazier's "Amish Sabbath," with its sloping lines of stiff black carriage and the prim figures of bearded man and hooded girl. Weird blue-greens, slanting rain, and verticals of partly submerged houses, characterize H. Gregory Prusheck's "Flood in the Ohio Valley."

Among the large group of water-colors is Joseph W. Jicha's "Native Spirituals," with its fine rhythm of waving lines and pattern of brown feet. Esther M. Sills' "Coal Elevator, Maine" is vigorous and clean—with a lot of white paper and crisp clean strokes.

Mr. Grauer's "West Virginia series no. 5" is a sketchy pattern of gray-greens and yellow-greens, with skillful touches of vermilion, the whole inclosed in irregular shape. Hans Busch, in a group of watercolors which won an award for him, out-Burchfields Burchfield in the realism of his rural mailboxes in "R. F. D. on Parade" and road signs in "A Document," as well as the architectural details of "Old Mill Stream." "Reincarnation," the symbolism of a yellow-green shoot rising from the blackened stump of a tree, has a sort of exotic loveliness.

Two pleasant bits are Jan Di Marco's "Artist at Work" with sketchy foliage and suggested figures; and Rocco Di Marco's "Bathers," which has great bulk in spite of its small size. "Industrial Winter" by Norman R. Eppink has aqueduct and tracks and stacks in harmonies of blue, brown, and mulberry. An evening street scene by Harry Briggs is set against a pale blue sky in realistic effect.

The prize in the sculpture group went to three bronzes by Nils Hanson, fine characterizations, of types rather than of individuals, representing "Blacksmith," "Steel Worker" and "Carpenter." Mr. Hanson also shows two wood sculptures, "Peasant," highly simplified in the German manner, and "Girl with Twig." Jean B. Loesser's bronze portrait head of Mrs. Cutler Shepherd is also fine. Among the ceramic sculptures is the caricature, "Range Boss," a long-horned steer with flaming red mouth and nostrils, by George Henry Merz. Viktor Schreckengost's small work, "The Baptism," a Negro pastor with small child, is simple and sympathetic, while his "Niobe Mask" is sophisticated and extreme in its technique.

L. J. G.

On Thinking Musically

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

Last autumn Ernst Krenek gave a series of lectures under the title "New Music" which have now appeared in pamphlet form. In these Krenek deals with what is usually understood as the whole complex fabric of the "new music," and not with individual works. This is indicated by the headings of the chapters: "What does one call new music, and why?"; "Fundamental ideas of a new musical aesthetic"; "Atonality"; "Twelve-tone-technique"; "Music and Mathematics"; "Music and Humanity." His method of approach is neither historical, nor, in a narrow sense, theoretical. He wants to discover why the "new music" finds so little response, and attempts to throw some light on the subject and bring order into the chaotic outlook which prevails in this direction.

First it was necessary to see how often works having only two features in common—being "music" and "new"—are labeled "New Music." In their tonal language, however, they may follow entirely different paths and may even be contradictory in their musical tendencies. Much of the misunderstanding is due to the confusion of fundamental differences. Here, Krenek draws a sharp distinction. Certain movements of the time termed "neo-classicism," "surrealism" and "new-objectivity," have one common denominator, i. e., a desire to simplify musical structure. The music of Schönberg and his school is the diametrical antithesis. Regarded, from a more limited aspect, as the "new music," it provides in itself the actual problem with which the author is concerned.

Krenek attempts neither to refute nor defend the criticism which has been leveled at the "new music." Quite objectively he tried to present its different aspects, structure and inner meaning. His method is founded on a new musical aesthetic which I consider the most important part of Krenek's book. For him the word "aesthetic" conveys more than the study of what is beautiful in music. In a general sense it covers the whole question of musical perception. Strangely enough, this field has scarcely been explored as yet. Learned men may have contributed their quota in different ways but the knowledge of the musical expert is missing. Musicians, on the other hand, generally confine their textbooks to purely practical purposes. Krenek tries to get to the root of the matter by considering the work of art as a unity or whole.

Dropping all previous knowledge of musical theory, he analyzes his purely musical impressions with clear discrimination and arrives at the most important conclusion—that music is a form of "thinking": a form which is not concerned with verbal concepts but with musical expression. Though this fact may seem strange to the laity, the genuine musician will accept it as a matter of course. The inner or imaginative ear "thinks." That which one generally terms a musical idea is something "thought" musically; Schönberg calls it a "musical thought." Krenek's investigations .start from this "musical thought." To him it is the primary factor in music. Tones can only make acoustical impressions on the listener. Only when they express a "musical idea" is there any musical meaning.

The presentation of a "musical idea" or "thought" is the composer's main consideration. Taking musical shape, amorphous sound becomes transformed into a language capable of varied expression. Further development and fusion with other "musical thoughts" give rise to musical form. Whoever makes use of reiterated, or familiar expressions of "thought" will find the given tonal language sufficient to his needs. Nevertheless, new musical ideas demand a new musical expression of language. Whether this is easy or difficult to understand depends on that which it expresses. The question of how many people will be able to understand it is irrelevant to the musical "idea." What is important is that which gives it birth. And, in this case, it is obvious that the genius of the "new music," the language of 12 tones, is entirely opposed to the tendencies of the present age. For its aim is neither to dazzle the crowds nor to please a group of musical connoisseurs. It is neither "collectivist" nor "liberalistic" but, in a higher sense, "humanistic" and exists as a creative expression of the composer's genius.

With this book Krenek wishes to give people "the courage and desire to concern themselves patiently and more assiduously with the 'new music'; to recognize and understand it in all its details." I hope he will succeed, even if persistent opponents be hard to persuade. His confession of faith does great honor to the author. For we must not forget that Krenek appeared to have all the makings of a popular composer. He had already written a number of delightful works which were more suited to the taste of the bigger public. The abandonment of all this was wholly due to his artistic convictions. Having dispensed with an easy success he now follows his higher intuitions in his activities as composer and writer. He is therefore also one of the best witnesses to the "new music."

Purcell's Musical World

By W. H. Haddon-Squire

London

Henry Purcell has been generally acclaimed as England's greatest composer but of the man himself we have known almost as little as we do about Shakespeare. Now in a book of rare scholarship (Purcell. Dent's "Master Musicians" series, edited by Eric Blom. 4s. 6d. New York: Dutton. $2). Mr. J. A. Westrupp has deprived us of many picturesque legends and even found for the composer a new father

The less we know about a man the easier it is to invent him. Today we are only too familiar with the methods by which the art of publicity invents for our edification the personalities of film stars, politicians, and other figures who are "in the news." Less blatant, perhaps, but equally mythical is the history we are brought up on and the alleged lives of great men fabricated by biographers. Those who go to Mr. Westrupp's book for new light on Purcell, the man, will be disappointed. And they will find practically nothing about the wife, family, and friends, who play such a useful role in spinning out the imaginative biography. But they will discover much that is probably new to them about the musical world in which Purcell lived and composed, to say nothing of the works which fill the 22 volumes of the Purcell Society.

When reading Mr. Westrupp's book the present reviewer looked up in Green's "Short History of the English People," the period 1659-1695. Enshrouded in a welter of war, persecution, crime, bribery and corruption, we do indeed find the name of Bunyan—with a long description of "Pilgrim's Progress"—and that of Pepys, but there is no mention of the man who at 31 wrote, as Gustav Holst said, the one perfect English opera, and "the only opera of the seventeenth century, as far as I know, that is performed as a whole nowadays, for the sheer pleasure it gives as opera." So much for historical values.

The astonishing thing is that apart from the church services and a few anthems and songs, most Englishmen know little or nothing of Purcell's music. "Dido and Aeneas," "the only English opera," is slowly becoming known to the larger public, but such masterpieces as "The Fairy Queen" and "King Arthur" are still mere titles for most of us. And in spite of the advocacy of Peter Warlock, Purcell's remarkable instrumental music, especially the later sonatas, is still generally ignored.

This neglect is all the more difficult to understand as good judges have not hesitated to compare Purcell's gift of melody with that of Mozart. In an admirable but all too short chapter—"Style and Development"—Mr. Westrupp stresses the spontaneity, seeming or otherwise, of Purcell's tunes. The most remarkable thing about them, he says, is their length. "They spread in spacious curves, depending for their symmetry less on repetition than on an ingenious equilibrium of contrasted elements. The singer or listener who exclaims after one of Purcell's songs: 'What a perfect melody,' would do well to study more closely the basis of that perfection—how range or rhythm are adjusted to the temper of the words and how skillfully passing notes are used to smooth the way."

No composer has surpassed Purcell in translating English into music—some with perhaps more ingenuity than truth—have attributed his sensitiveness to language, its intonations —accents and rhythms, to a close friendship with Dryden the poet. It may have helped, of course. Mr. Westrupp gives instances where "the music seems to fit the words like a glove and yet retain its independence," and of the early sacred songs he remarks that the composer shows "an extraordinary faithfulness to the inflexions and sentiments of the words." But one wishes that he had given us an extra page or two on such an interesting subject. And beyond the quotation of a coloratura passage he passes over the Two Hymns (sacred songs) which Holst thought were of far greater importance musically than the better known services and anthems. One of these Hymns contains a section of musical declamation that is sheer genius. "Lord, what is man?" by the way, is given a wrong page number in the index.

While one may not always find Mr. Westrupp's aesthetic values one's own, nothing but admiration can be felt for the learning and research that supply the background of his critical commentaries. We are given delightfully vivid pictures of seventeenth-century musical London. In many respects it was curiously like our own. We find, for example, the composer Henry Lawes protesting against the English habit of neglecting native musicians, and justly complaining that "our own Nation hath had and yet hath as able Musicians as any in Europe." Another fascinating chapter describes the life and training of the choristers at the Chapel Royal where Purcell passed three or four years of his boyhood.

Let us hope that Mr Westrupp's book, the best on its subject yet published, will stir English musicians to demand at once public performances of Purcell's masterpieces.

Pleasure in the Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

From time to time it is a good thing for anyone who goes to the theater as frequently as a dramatic critic to inquire what it is in the theater that really delights him. These delights are, as a general rule, as the sands of the sea for number. In the past five years I have been invited to upwards of a thousand performances in the West End of London. The variety of those performances is amazing. To all of them, with the possible exception of those known as farces, I have gone with a reasonable prospect of enjoyment.

There is one side of the theater-goer's nature that rejoices in the lithe dancing of a Jack Buchanan or a Fred Astaire; in the glittering dresses, and more than military precision of a Cochran chorus. He will go again and again perhaps just to hear Miss Dorothy Dickson plaintively sing into the limelight about those foolish things that Kipling heard throbbing in the notes of the banjo.

He responds also, when occasion offers, to the thrill of the mystery play, wherein sleek young detectives, marvels of deductive erudition, perambulate the stage examining fingerprints on tooth glasses, or in which the dark-haired hero is blown skyhigh without the flower in his buttonhole being disarranged.

A cross between the two varieties of this entertainment is currently being provided at the St. James's, where Miss Margaret Rawlings is appearing as the wife of a man wrongly (but not unreasonably) accused of murder, and also as the murdered girl. This latter performance, pert, vulgar, and unpleasant, is quite a striking piece of work, and the contrast it provides to Miss Rawlings's normal cultural style of acting is remarkable.

The play itself, which is called "Black Limelight," is what is termed "strong"; that is, it is full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.

Then there is a great deal of pleasure to be got out of an entertainment like the latest put on by Mr. C. B. Cochran. This is an operetta by Franz Lehar, called "Paganini." It is notable for signalizing the return to the stage, after four years' absence, of Miss Evelyn Laye, who has the part of a sister of the first Napoleon. Dignified and beautiful she looks, and she sings and acts admirably. Paganini, the violinist, is played by Mr. Richard Tauber, who is not a violinist, but a tenor. This difficulty is ingeniously surmounted, and there is an especially clever scene in which Paganini's playing is cleverly simulated on a darkened stage. The piece is well directed by Mr. Tyrone Guthrie, and the lyrics, by Mr. A. P. Herbert, are good; but the book is weak.

None of these pieces, however, gives the particular kind of satisfaction in the theater in which I, personally, take most delight. There is nothing in them to produce that choking sensation in the throat, that gripping of the heart, which comes over the theatergoer when Sidney Carton mounts the guillotine steps in the last act of the "Only Way," or when recently, at the Globe, Miss Ann Harding's Candida made her momentous choice between her husband and the young poet, Marchbanks.

Still less do they provide that quiet ineffable sense of peace which comes, generally, from the speaking of verse, whose rhythms and expected regular harmonies respond to an inner need, giving the feeling experienced when the sun shines down on a wide expanse of untroubled ocean, with not a breath stirring. The finest instance of this that I have encountered in London was when Mr. Cecil Ramage spoke the part of the Duke in "Twelfth Night," though one has glimpses of it in Miss Isobel Scaife's rendering of Mr. W. H. Auden's verse at the Little Theater in "The Ascent of F. 6."

H. H.

Five Hours of 'Anna Karenina'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

V. Nemirovich-Danchenko has culminated 41 years of work in the Moscow Art Theater, which he helped to found in 1896, by directing a dramatization of Tolstoi's novel, "Anna Karenina."

The dramatic version, prepared by N. Volkov omits such central characters in the novel as Levin and Kitty, and concentrates upon the story of Anna and Vronsky. Nevertheless, the production runs for five hours, and includes 28 scenes and episodes. The director has arranged to have the action develop swiftly and uninterruptedly by departing from the Art Theater's tradition of meticulous detail He makes use of velvet backdrops, indicating rather than representing the setting.

The action begins and ends in railway stations. When the curtain rises, Anna is on the train to St. Petersburg after the Moscow visit during which she met Vronsky. She emerges from her railway carriage to get a breath of air as it stands at a darkened way station. As she stands in the vestibule, Vronsky appears out of the darkness; she realizes for the first time what this man means to her.

The final scene enables the director to show his mastery of stage realism. Anna stands again in a darkened railway station. The lights of a distant train appear; it draws closer rapidly, coming directly toward the audience, and stops with grinding brakes as she throws herself beneath its wheels.

In most of the intervening scenes, the velvet drapes provide background for the minimum of furniture. Into the drapes the director has set windows, which help indicate the place and mood of the scene. Sometimes sunlight pours through, and the audience gets glimpses of spring flowers; again, through the window one sees autumn leaves, darkness and storm.

In other scenes, the director has managed to convey elaborate backgrounds with economy of detail. One of the most effective is the racing scene, in which Anna first publicly reveals her love for Vronsky. The curtain rises upon a small grandstand filled with gaily dressed men and women, looking out eagerly directly over the audience.

A scene in the old St. Petersburg opera house is vividly connoted by a row of gilded boxes set against drapes. The occupants, in formal evening clothes, look toward the side of the stage as the curtain rises. The audience hears, offstage, the sextet from "Lucia di Lammermoor." The music ends, occupants of the boxes applaud, and then the coldly respectable Madam Kartasov sitting in the box adjoining Anna's, rises scornfully, and flouts her in full view of the audience and her former friends. The lights fade, the stage revolves, and the lights go up to reveal a staircase in the opera house. Vronsky and Anna appear, quarreling for the first time.

"Anna Karenina" is one of three plays which the Art Theater will present at Paris in July at the exposition.

D. B.

The Royal Scottish Academy

By Douglas Percy Bliss

Edinburgh

The Royal Scottish Academy is holding its 111th annual exhibition in its galleries at Princes Street. It is an excellent show, and proof of the healthy condition of Scottish art today The galleries are attractive and the arrangements are first rate. At some other big shows—for example the Royal Academy—pictures look worse than they really are. Here they seem to look better.

The R. S. A. has long made a practice of exhibiting loan works in its annual shows. It is a practice open to criticism. Wall space is immensely valuable to artists young and old, and no one likes to be crowded out—even for El Greco and William Blake, who are among this year's loans. On the other hand, even academies must pay their way. And it is certain that the public likes to see these loans, for the Scots public is not surfeited with masterpieces.

But I purpose to talk not of the loans, interesting as they are, but of work by Scottish artists. First of all, a few words about works by late Scottish Academicians. Of these David Gauld and Gemmel Hutchison were the most considerable artists. The former was a lesser light of the Glasgow School that revitalized British painting half a century ago. David Gauld specialized in plein-air. He loved to hang delicate veils of atmosphere between us and his cows and landscapes. Gemmel Hutchison was one of the many Scots painters to whom the Maris brothers, Israels and Neuhuys were heroes. At times he was woolly and wishy-washy, but now and then—as in "Cuddle In," here exhibited—he brought off a grand picture, large in feeling, controlled, equally forceful and tender.

George Houston is the interpreter of Ayrshire landscape. "Snowdrift" is a good example of his work. E. S. Lumsden, the etcher, is also an able painter. He has two strong portraits in the show and a startling "Nude" tremendously weighty, a powerful piece of modelling. Maclauchlan Milne has several virile landscapes. He and Merwyn Glass paint the Highlands in the new, hard way which contrasts so interestingly with the old, soft way still popular with the elderly. The heroic-romantic manner of Horatio McCullough had, I suppose, its ultimate source in "savage Rosa," but it had gone weak and sentimental by the end of last century, and is at its last gasp today. The younger Scots who paint the Highlands today are far from sentimental and they are students of Cézanne. In fact "La Montaigne Sainte-Victoire" gets rather in the way of their vision of the Grampians

Robert Sivell is a vigorous younger artist who paints the figure with passion and power of hand. Archibald McGlashan, too, is a courageous brushman, with a zest for full-blooded color and form. James Cowie goes from strength to strength. His "Wind and Air" is a most interesting figure composition and he has a lovely drawing in the show. McIntosh Patrick has already "arrived." His Breughelesque landscapes are irresistible.

As a draughtsman David Foggie has few rivals in his generation. Some of the younger engravers should go far; to mention a few, Ian Fleming, Wallace Orr and William Wilson. All are well represented in this year's R. S. A. Thomas Whalen has two charming figures in the Sculpture Hall. "Kid Brother" is a joy. Here is another young artist of whom we shall soon be hearing a lot. William Lamb has a fine figure, "Bill the Smith," but most of the interesting works of sculpture are by Englishmen or non-resident Scots.

Color Comes to British Films

By Harold Hobson

London

Britain's pioneer film made in the technicolor process, "Wings of the Morning," was recently released from the Denham studios Perhaps the most stirring thing about it is not its adventuring into the unknown land of new mechanical processes, but the performance of Mr. Stewart Rome as the Earl of Clantarfy.

Mr. Rome's performance, it may be said, is nothing very striking in itself. That is true enough. What is remarkable is that he should be giving a performance at all.

When we began our cinema-going career twenty-three years ago, H. G. Wells, Bernard Shaw and Hugh Walpole were leading authors, and they are leading authors still. Sir John Martin-Harvey, Mr. Godfrey Tearle, and Miss Marie Tempest were leading players, and they are leading players still. Mr. Augustus John and Mr. Richard Sickert were leading artists, and they are still leading artists. But where are the screen stars of 1914? Whoever today sees Clara Kimball Young, or Theda Bara, or Lionelle Howard, or Henry Edwards. They are names, and no more than names.

Of all the varied crew, greatly famous in its day, there remains Mr. Stewart Rome. We can still see him, in some film of a quarter of a century ago, in corduroy breeches and open neck shirt, with frenzied eyes and arms raised aloft, preparing to dash a huge stone on the heads of a young couple kneeling before him, and for some strange reason unaware of his menacing presence. Today, in "Wings of the Morning," he seems little changed. His clothes have altered, and he has moved up in the social scale. He now wears a gray tall hat, and morning coat. But the face and figure remain the same. Probably the voice, too, which has an Irish tang in it, is the voice of 1914.

* * *

The earliest experiments in color films go back even further than Mr. Rome's advent into pictures. The Delhi Durbar of 1911 was screened in color, and delighted all who saw it, and years before that, in 1898, William Friese-Greene outlined a method by which he contemplated making colored films. In 1906 George Albert Smith patented a method known as Kinemacolor, and twenty years later Mr. Douglas Fairbanks presented a successful two-color film called "The Black Pirate." In 1933 Mr. Walt Disney began producing his Silly Symphonies in color by the Technicolor process, and in 1935 America gained some success with a three-tone Technicolor version of "Becky Sharp," founded on Thackeray's "Vanity Fair."

Britain, it is understood, has now all the facilities for turning out color films herself, and it is expected that she will shortly start to do so on a large scale. "Wings of the Morning," from the technical point of view, is a moderately successful beginning. It shows some beautifully reposeful scenes in Ireland, and its long-distance shots of the Derby are quite satisfactory, the slender white lines of the rails making a delightful pattern against the bright green of the turf. But the crowd scenes are confused and the colors in them are ill-defined.

* * *

The film has naturally been made with an eye to its possibilities for providing scenes suitable for color sequences. It is therefore not surprising that, insufficient attention having been paid to it as a story, it should be lacking from a narrative point of view. It is about a gypsy who becomes a countess, and her grand-daughter who becomes a countess too. The latter has a horse, and this horse wins the Derby, and everybody becomes very rich, and when it is not moderately delightful, it is dull and impossible. Annabella is unable to redeem the film from its crudely naive humors and innumerable longueurs.

The full-length news reels of the Coronation run for about an hour, and the most durable memory they leave behind is the stateliness and grace of Queen Mary. Some of the scenes in the Abbey are indistinct, but the actual ceremony is well presented. The throngs outside Buckingham Palace after the Coronation are exceedingly stirring. It is, on the whole, a worthy record.

An All-Ireland Art Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

In recent years the Royal Hibernian Academy annual exhibition has been held in the Metropolitan School of Art and, with each succeeding year, the number of exhibits has increased steadily until, this year, it has reached 450 including the sculpture.

The academy is an all-Ireland institution and includes among its members many northern artists who are well represented at the present exhibition. Sir John Lavery has on view two pictures, a portrait of Mr Cyril McCormack, son of Count John McCormack, the singer, and a study, "Stars in Sunlight," of Miss Loretta Young and Miss Maureen O'Sullivan. Sir John has presented these two pictures to the new Municipal Gallery in Limerick.

Among the resident artists, Mr Leo Whelan is outstanding, his most striking work being a portrait of the Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. "Mademoiselle Pamela," by George Collie, is the figure of a girl in riding costume, extremely lifelike. Another fine portrait is that of "Miss Miriam Leonard" by Sean O'Sullivan. John Keating's "Edward Mooney, Esq." completes the "big four" among the portraitists but there are many others of considerable merit including "Miss Myrtle Peters" by Mr. Cohen who is a Londoner.

Jack Yeats's "Morning in the City" is arrestingly beautiful. This and his "An Evening in Spring," with John Keating's study of Aran Islanders, are grouped and constitute a trio to linger over. Mr. Dermod O'Brien, president of the academy, has several charming little studies in light and shade in which he specializes.

Paul Henry, who is well known for his studies in blue and white of Connemara, has in "A Kerry Bog" an attractive exhibit. Frank McKelvey a northern artist, presents among eight landscapes "On the Lagan, County Antrim." "The Shannon at Foynes, County Limerick," by Harry Kernoff, is appropriate at the moment since Foynes, as the terminus of the Trans-Atlantic Airways, is much in the public eye. J. Crampton Walker's "A Clare Castle" is a restful study in blues and greens. Padraic Woods, another northerner, has in "In County Galway" caught the atmosphere of that part of Ireland.

Oliver Sheppard showed a bust, in bronze, of Padraic Pearse and Jerome Connor, who has been entrusted with the "Lusitania" memorial to be erected at Cobh (Queenstown).

The St. Louis Municipal Opera opened its season on June 4 with an elaborate production of "The Great Waltz," a light work admirably adapted to the huge out-of-doors stage of the St. Louis Opera by Richard Berger, production manager. The cast included Guy Robertson, Joseph Macaulay, Gladys Baxter, Bernice Claire, Ruth Urban and Detmar Poppen. The 12 weeks' season promises "The Bartered Bride" and two works new to America, "Wild Violets," by Robert Stolz and "Salute to Spring" by Friedrich Loewe.

The Buck Hill (Penna.) Art Association announces that its fourth annual July exhibition opens June 15 and continues until July 14, and is to be one of original etchings and color prints. Among the artists represented are Albert L. Groll, Frank W. Benson, Kerr Eby, John E. Costican, John Taylor Arms, Childe Hassam.

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Commerce and Finance

Soviet May Lead As Gold Producer In Next 5 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—The Soviet nationalized gold industry has fixed for itself an increase of 75 per cent over present gold production by 1942, the end of the third Five-Year Plan. If this goal is attained, and South African production meanwhile does not surpass previous levels, the Soviet Union will become in five years the world's largest gold producer.

The latest report of the Bank for International Settlements, dated May, 1937, listed 1936 Soviet gold production at 7,350,000 fine ounces. No production figures were published in Russia, but the same figure was reached by putting together statements by two Soviet officials.

In 1933, Joseph Stalin told an interviewer that Soviet gold production in that year was approximately 100,000,000 gold rubles, or 2,450,000 ounces. In December, 1936, the Soviet Ambassador at London, Ivan Maisky, declared that Soviet gold production was approximately three times that of 1933, which would be 7,350,000 ounces.

Would Lead World

Accepting this figure, the proposed increase of 75 per cent by 1942 would bring Soviet production in that year to 12,862,000 ounces. The largest production to date in any country was 11,559,000 ounces, attained by South Africa in 1932; South African production in 1936 was 220,000 ounces below the 1932 figure.

The rapid increase in Soviet production since 1932 has been a major factor in the increase of world stocks. According to the Bank for International Settlements' figures, the Soviet increase in 1936 over 1932 amounted to 5,360,00 fine ounces, compared with an increase in world production of 10,948,000 ounces, or almost one-half of the total.

What explanation can be offered for the remarkable Soviet interest in gold production in recent years, contrasted with earlier indifference? It may be recalled that V. I. Lenin, founder of the Soviet state, once ironically remarked that gold, under communism, would be useful for teeth or bath-tub. But present-day Russia hunts gold as vigorously and preserves it as carefully, as any other country.

Orthodox Financing

According to available evidence, the Soviets use part of their growing gold supply to buttress their more orthodox finance. The State Bank's gold cover for bank-notes in circulation, according to a statement published in May, exceeded the legal requirements of 25 per cent on January 1, 1937. The Soviets also have sold some gold abroad, but the major part of their accumulations apparently is regarded as an emergency reserve. Gold production has become another form of military preparedness.

Whatever their reasons may be, Soviet leaders make it clear that they intend to force production for at least another five years. G. Pyorishkin, new chief of the gold industry, announced in June that large new deposits have been located and surveyed, and that new mines will be exploited in Yakutia, the Far East, Siberia, and Kazakstan. He estimated that new mines by 1942 will produce 20 per cent of the total, and that production from ore deposits will surpass that from placer mines, constituting 60 per cent of the total, compared with 44 per cent at present.

The industry will continue mechanization, and new machines and equipment are now being built by Soviet industry. The timber supply used for fuel has been exhausted near many mines, and hydro-electric stations are to be developed locally, with power lines brought in from larger stations to some mines. In five years, Mr. Pyorishkin estimated that the use of hydro-electric power in the gold industry will be doubled.

Production is being concentrated more and more in larger mines, exploiting recently-discovered deposits which are said to give to Russia the largest gold ore reserves in the world. New smelters are being built, and ore-extraction processes improved.

To Attract Workers

Prospectors' co-operatives, which have done so much to make current production possible, will be expanded. These co-operatives are similar to collective farms, receiving "charters" from the state to work certain deposits until they are exhausted. Prospectors are given special little plots of their own, like collectivized peasants, at the same time working large deposits in common. They are receiving long-term credits from the state to permit purchase of machinery and equipment.

So much importance is attached to gold production that everything possible is being done to attract workmen. During the next five years, the Government proposes to build in gold - mining districts 1,000,000 square meters of new housing and 400 schools, while 100,000,000 rubles have been appropriated for clubs, theaters, and other community buildings.

Postal Dept. Starts Drive Against 'Fake' Mutuals

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Post-office Department announced that it had launched a drive against "fake" mutual life protection organizations.

The department said complaints indicate 100 such businesses are using the mails frequently and taking hundreds of thousands of dollars annually from Americans.

H. L. Green Plans New Stock

NEW YORK (AP) — Creation of 80,000 shares of new first preferred stock was authorized by stockholders of H. L. Green Co. Of the new stock, it was proposed to issue 40,000 shares to augment working capital and redeem outstanding preferred. The company operates a national store chain.

Promoted

By a Staff Artist

J. E. Fields

To Assume More Important Duties for the Chrysler Corporation

Fields Is Elected To a More Important Chrysler Corp. Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—J. E. Fields, vice-president and director of the Chrysler Corporation, will resign as head of the Chrysler Division and will assume more important duties in the executive management of the corporation, according to an announcement by K. T. Keller, president of the Chrysler Corporation.

Mr. Fields' position will be filled by David A. Wallace, for many years vice-president of the Chrysler Division in charge of Manufacturing at the Jefferson and Kercheval plants and president of the Chrysler Marine Engine Division.

"Mr. Fields was one of Mr. Chrysler's earliest associates in the corporation," Mr. Keller said, "and it was under his leadership that the dealer organization which marketed the corporation's first cars was developed. He is recognized as one of the ablest and most widely known sales executives in the automobile industry.

"He joined Mr. Chrysler in 1922, having been engaged for many years prior to that in the machinery and and cash register business, and with the Chalmers and Hupp automobile companies. In recent years he has devoted practically his entire time to the Chrysler Division, which has made a remarkable record under his direction."

Cotton Consumption In May Under April But Tops Last Year

WASHINGTON, (AP) — Cotton consumed during May was reported by the Census Bureau to have totaled 669,460 bales of lint and 70,480 of linters, compared with 718,947 and 72,795 during April, this year, and 530,894 and 64,302 during May last year.

Cotton on hand May 31 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments 1,815,035 bales of lint and 281,926 of linters, compared with 1,987,280 bales of lint and 293,972 of linters on April 30, this year, and 1,089,784 and 236,535 on May 31, last year.

In public storage and at compresses 3,587,788 bales of lint and 73,353 of linters, compared with 4,213,860 bales of lint and 74,816 of linters on April 30, this year, and 5,238,974 and 57,407 on May 31, last year.

Imports during May totaled 30,984 bales, compared with 27,735 during April, this year, and 19,891 in May, last year.

Exports for May totaled 323,736 bales of lint and 22,419 of linters, compared with 37,158 bales of lint and 27,983 of linters during April, this year, and 351,734 and 21,053 during May, last year.

Cotton spindles active during May numbered 24,659,296, compared with 24,728,466 during April, this year, and 22,833,364 during May, last year.

Firestone Tire Earnings 37 P. C. Above Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Firestone Tire and Rubber Company reported for the first half of its fiscal year an increase of 37 per cent in earnings over the corresponding period a year ago.

Net profit for the six months ended on April 30, last, amounted to $3,766,006 after deductions for depreciation, interest, federal income taxes and other charges, but before provision for federal surtax on undistributed income.

After dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred stock, the profit is equal to $1.23 each on 1,932,497 shares of $10-par common stock. Net profit for the six months to April 30, 1936, was $2,754,675, or 70 cents a common share.

Childs to Open New Chain Of Low Priced Restaurants

NEW YORK (AP)—Childs Co., operator of a national restaurant chain, will enter the low price field with a new restaurant chain known as "The Host, Inc." George D. Strohmeyer, president, announced.

"After an intensive study of conditions in the restaurant field," Mr. Strohmeyer said, "we have decided to round out our restaurant service by forming a new chain which will operate in a lower price field than the Childs restaurants."

The first unit will be located in New York City and will cost approximately $35,000.

Debts of States Expand 21 P. C. In 5-Year Period

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—A continued rise in the debt of the states of the Union is reported by the National Municipal League in the current issue of its monthly review, to be published tomorrow. Debt obligations of the 48 states increased 21 per cent during the 1931-'36 period, mounting at a rate three times greater than municipal borrowings, the League reports. It places the total gross debt outstanding against the states in 1936 at $3,080,795,974.

"Although in 1932 state debt accounted for only 13.5 per cent of all state and local debt obligations, its rapid rise during the depression years warrants close inspection," according to Miss Trull, author of the report, which will be published by Dun and Bradstreet.

"New York is at the top of the list and responsible for a fifth of the total state debt," she continues. "New York, of course, leads in wealth and population as well. Another fifth is chargeable to the three states of California, Illinois and New Jersey. These states, however, combine a fourth of the nation's population, with an even greater share of its wealth."

Highway Borrowing Factor

The report holds that the chief factor in the mounting debt load prior to 1932 was the large amount of borrowing for highways, which, it says, accounted for more than 50 per cent of the state debt outstanding in that year.

"The next most important purpose of state borrowing was for public service enterprises, such as rural credit enterprises of South and North Dakota and Minnesota, the harbor development in California and bridge and tunnel work in New Jersey," it continues. "This type of expenditure accounted for 11.6 per cent of the total state debt."

"Veterans were the third largest beneficiaries of state borrowing. Direct bonuses; pensions and the extension of credit facilities in California, Oregon and North Carolina were the new outlays.

"The usual, normal functions of government, such as public buildings, parks, schools and colleges, hospitals, correctional institutions, etc., accounted for 8.4 per cent of the state debt outstanding in 1931. Funding and refunding comprised 2.5 per cent of the total, and miscellaneous items made up the balance.

Depression Adds to Burden

"New burdens were added to state government during the critical years of the depression. Highway debt continued to increase, but at a slower rate. Unemployment relief funds amounting to roughly $400,000,000 bulked large in the debt totals of several states. New York alone accounted for nearly one-half of this sum. Illinois and California issued bonds which amounted to close to half a million dollars each; New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Texas were likewise large borrowers for unemployment relief purposes."

The report stresses that the continued rise in state debts, coupled with widely divergent borrowing policies, "presents a problem of increasing importance in the field of public finance."

Miss Trull holds that state obligations are not always in close relation to the size, wealth and ability of the state to pay.

"In Arkansas, well below the national average in wealth," she says, "the per capita cost of the state debt is $82.36, as compared with the median per capita debt of $18.85 for the 48 states. South Dakota, Louisiana, West Virginia, Minnesota and North Carolina all had per capita debts in excess of $40 in 1936. None of this group can be classed high as to wealth. Such figures indicate the growing importance of state borrowing in the scheme of public debt."

New Treasury Issue To Yield 0.572 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The average yield on the sale of $50,000,000 273-day Treasury bills is 0.572, a slight increase over the rate of 0.545 on the issue sold June 7, according to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The amount applied for on the new issue was $140,238,000, of which $50,045,000 was accepted. The accepted bids ranged in price from 99.621, equivalent to a rate of 0.500 per cent per annum, to 99.545, equivalent to 0.600 per cent on a bank discount basis.

National Cylinder Gas Co. Stock Offered by Bankers

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offering, by means of a prospectus, of 120,000 shares of common stock of National Cylinder Gas Company was announced by Paine, Webber & Co. and F. S. Moseley & Co. at $17.50 a share.

The company, a producer of oxygen and acetylene gas, has a number of plants in the eastern half of the country.

Proceeds of the financing will be used for retirement of the 6 per cent preferred stock, repayment of bank loans and improvements and new equipment.

To Use Boulder Dam Power

Stone & Webster Engineering Corporation has been authorized by Southern California Edison Company, Ltd. to proceed with the construction of 235 miles of single circuit transmission line for the transmission of electric power from Boulder Dam to the company's system at Los Angeles. The line is designed for 230,000 volt operation, will be of steel tower construction with aluminum conductors, and will involve an estimated expenditure of approximately $3,000,000. Present plans contemplate the completion of the work by July 1, 1938.

Lea Bill, One of Stern Trilogy, Protects New Reorganizations

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Much concern is currently being expressed in the Street by investment brokers over the terms of the Lea bill (H. R. 6968: "Committee Act of 1937"), providing for the regulation of protective committees, proxies, deposits, and assents in 77 Federal Bankruptcy Act reorganizations, in voluntary capital readjustments, and in municipal and foreign debt readjustments. The bill is the third in the trilogy of bankruptcy bills proposed by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Chandler bill would set up independent trustees and permit the SEC to review reorganization plans as adviser to the court. The Barkley bill would increase the responsibilities of corporate indenture trustees, chiefly the large trust companies. The Lea bill would require that all protective committees register with the Securities and Exchange Commission, and that all plans for corporate readjustments, such as are made by the thousands every year, be subject to the Commission's O. K.

Stern Reorganization Rules

The bill, after the long ex parte preliminary economic and political statement fashionable in modern legislation, says that "it shall be unlawful . . . to solicit . . . any proxy or deposit in connection with a reorganization or a municipal or foreign debt arrangement, or any proxy, deposit, or assent in connection with a voluntary readjustment unless . . . a declaration . . . (is) filed with the Commission in triplicate . . . in such form as the Commission may by rules and regulations prescribe as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors. Such declaration shall include, in the case of reorganizations or voluntary readjustments, the information and documents specified in Schedule A, and in the case of municipal or foreign debt arrangements, . . . Schedule B."

These schedules call for everything but the kitchen sink, including the plan and the committee's fees. But the SEC can add to or subtract from these requirements as it sees fit ("as necessary or appropriate in the public interest or for the protection of investors.") Then must follow the 20-day waiting period similar to that required for registration under the Securities Act of 1933.

No More "Banker Committees"

The most objectionable part of the bill to the Street is that "The Commission shall not permit such declaration to become effective unless it finds . . . that neither the declarant nor, if the declarant is a committee or group, any member thereof, is the issuer, or is or was an underwriter of any presently outstanding securities of the issuer, or is or was, within one year prior to the filing of the declaration, a director, officer, partner, or employee of the issuer or of any such underwriter."

This, without more ado, prohibits, forbids, blocks and bans all future "banker committees." Tying this up with the section of the Chandler bill which would forbid the appointment of trustees having any relation with former management or its bankers, this would shut the bankers entirely and forever out of the reorganization picture. And tying it up with the Barkley bill, it would shut the investment bankers, who want to stay in, out, and lock the commercial bankers (the corporate trustees) who want to say out, in.

The bill also requires that protective committee members must be actual owners of the securities in the class they represent, and must have no material conflict of interest. Moreover every solicitation of proxies, deposits, or assents must constitute an agreement containing adequate provisions for review and determination of fees by "a designated independent person or governmental agency having jurisdiction or authorized by law to exercise such function. "There is also a ban on trading by committee members in the securities in hand and on the employment of attorneys with conflicting interest.

No Management Proposals

The bill also appears to ban proposals of voluntary readjustment, if sent out by the management. This seems to be so strict that even a change from par to no par stock, or some such trivial capital readjustment, would have to have special SEC approval. The ambitions of the commission in this direction were indicated a few weeks ago when it took to itself the authority to review the readjustment plan of the International Paper & Power, and a minority report of the commission volunteered an appraisal of the plan, which has since been put to good use by the preferred stockholders.

The bill outlaws reorganization plans unless proposed by "beneficial owners," or the indenture trustee, or an officer designated by the court. The management of the company in reorganization apparently cannot propose a plan, nor a former underwriter of any of the securities involved, unless the underwriter has 10 per cent of at least one class of security outstanding or 5 per cent of them all "determined in such manner as the commission may prescribe."

Plans for voluntary readjustments or debt rearrangements must apparently be proposed either by the company, or a beneficial owner, or the indenture trustee. Underwriters are out except as above. The commission may write a report on any plan if it wants to, even if the court doesn't ask it. It can intervene in any reorganization where the debt exceeds $5,000,000, and in smaller reorganizations if the court consents.

Rules May Be Unworkable

The prohibition on any "untrue statement of a material fact, or omission of a material fact" contained in the Securities Act of 1933 is included in the Lea bill.

"For the purpose of any investigation . . . which, in the opinion of the Commission is necessary . . . for the enforcement of this act, any member of the Commission, or any officer thereof designated by it, is empowered to . . . subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance . . . require the production of books . . . from any place in the United States . . ."

Preliminary perusal of this bill by attorneys and investment bankers in the Street has uncovered the possibility that it may prove not only undesirable but unworkable. Comparisons are made with the preliminary drafts of the "Truth-in-Securities" bill which were substantially modified before the Securities Act of 1933 emerged; even this had to be modified the next year in order to release the securities markets.

Comparisons are also made with the August, 1935, amendment of Section 77 of the Federal Bankruptcy Act, affecting railroads in trusteeship. That amendment applied much the same rigid restrictions to railroad protective committees, with the result that small holders of railroad securities now have no representation in the pending reorganizations, the only plans proposed being those of the managements and the large insurance company and savings bank holders of the bonds. For these reasons the Investment Bankers' Association has requested that the hearings, which were to commence before the House Committee on Interstate Commerce, be postponed until this Thursday.

Further background and analysis of the bill will be presented in a subsequent story on this page.

News Notes—Central Europe

(Excerpts from Reports to Commerce Department)

Czech Steel Output—Continued improvement in the general economic position of Czechoslovakia reflected by greater employment and an expanding volume of foreign trade was recorded in the iron and steel industry during 1936. The production of the Czech iron and steel industry throughout the first quarter of 1937 compared favorably with the level reached in the peak year of 1929. Pig iron output increased 47.7 per cent in the 1937 quarter over the 1936 quarter and at the same time reached the identical figures recorded for the first quarter of 1929. Ingot output increased 58.9 per cent over last year and exceeded the total for the like period of 1929.

* * *

Czech-U. S. Trade—The total import and export trade between Czechoslovakia and the United States increased about 20 per cent in 1936 compared with 1935 with the balance of trade being more favorable to the United States than in the preceding year. Raw material imports into Czech from the United States increased 21.5 per cent in 1936 compared with 1935 and Czech exports of manufactured articles to the United States increased in volume by 10 per cent. Cotton was by far the most important commodity in the trade between the two countries accounting for 53.6 per cent of all goods received from the United States. Next in importance was copper.

* * *

German Metal Trade—The non-ferrous metal industry of Germany in 1936 experienced its most active and eventful year since the World War. With production proceeding at even a more rapid rate than during the two preceding years and under the stimulus of the demand created by the rearmament program, public works construction, the building of private dwelling houses and the general industrial expansion resulted in an activity surpassing even that of 1928-29. Due largely to the national policy of replacing imports by domestic raw materials whenever possible, heavy gains have been recorded in the output of light metal, notably aluminum and magnesium.

* * *

Poland Controls Prices—Wheat, bread, clothing, shoes, oil, coal, iron and bricks are now on the price control list of the Polish Government while maximum prices for flour, bakery products, and grits are to be established. In this effort to prevent extortionate prices the Administrative authorities in Poland will control price as well as the methods of baking bread, the weight and flour mixture and the size of the loaf.

* * *

Chemical Progress—The German chemical industry continued to surge forward last year with some branches approximating and others surpassing the peak levels of production attained in 1928-29. Production of chemicals and related production, increased about 25 per cent above 1935 but the output was 19 per cent below the 1928 production average.

* * *

Austrian Tire Sales—Due principally to an increase in the use of passenger automobiles, the Austrian market for tires and tubes improved by about 4 per cent during 1936 over 1935. Tire sales would have further increased if prices had not been so high, largely because of heavy duties and taxes. Domestically made tires which are lowest in price, now furnish some 80 per cent of local consumption.

Dry Goods Body Drafts Platform For 'Retail NRA'

NEW YORK (AP)—State legislation, rather than federal, to set wage and hour standards for women and youthful workers was proposed in a "voluntary platform" announced by the National Retail Dry Goods Association, representing nearly 5800 department, dry goods and specialty stores.

The program was described as "a statement of collective policy for stores" in the association, aimed to improve relations between retailers and workers, government, consumers and manufacturers.

State, Not U. S., Function

Members of the association, the platform stated, "recognize the desirability of establishing by legislation reasonable" minimum wages and maximum hours for "women and minors." It held, however, such regulation in retail trade was the function of states and not the Federal Government.

The question of state legislation as opposed to federal has been of major interest to merchants in light of the wage-hour bill pending in Congress.

Other planks called for: Creation of merchandise standards to aid consumers and eliminate waste, including the writing of a "dictionary" to define quality and other details to simplify shopping.

Co-operation between retailers and advertising representatives to promote truth in advertising.

Elimination of child labor under 16 years.

Seeks Independent Body

Establishment of an independent body to investigate sweat-shop labor.

The platform, approved by the association's directors, was drafted under a resolution adopted at the annual convention held last January in New York, laying down broad principles.

A committee of 49 merchants, headed by David E. Moeser, Boston, president of the association, prepared the platform with the assistance of research groups.

Going into details, it suggested minimum wages should be prescribed by state commissions after "careful study," taking into consideration the locality, size of the community and other factors, with standards fixed on hourly rather than weekly rates.

It described child labor as a social and economic loss, interfering with health and training and reducing employment for adults.

New Life Insurance Increases 7.4 P. C. In May Above 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During the month of May there was in increase of 7.4 per cent in new life insurance compared with the like month a year ago, while the total in the first five months was 9.2 per cent higher than in the same period in 1936, according to the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in a report to the United States Department of Commerce.

The report was conclusive in its summary of new paid-for business, exclusive of revivals, increases and dividend additions, of forty companies having 83 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies.

New business written in May aggregated $804,683,000, compared with $749,138,000 in May of last year. New ordinary insurance amounted to $490,184,000, against $459,544,000, an increase of 6.7 per cent. Industrial insurance amounted to $239,733,000, against $230,464,000, a gain of 4 per cent. Group insurance was $74,766,000, compared with $59,130,000, an increase of 26.4 per cent.

For the first five months the total new business was $3,936,937,000, against $3,605,211,000.

Johns-Manville Corp.

NEW YORK (AP) —Johns-Manville Corp., will begin work on a $1,000,000 factory to be located in Watson, Cal., a suburb of Los Angeles, Lewis H. Brown, president announced. The new factory will produce rock wool insulation and transite asbestos-pipe, heretofore manufactured only in the company's mid-western and eastern plants.

U. S. Gold Hoard Weighs 11,888 Tons

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Treasury has almost enough gold to sink a battleship but not enough to make a 28-foot cube.

The $12,143,000,000 of Government gold, the mint said, weighs 11,888 tons and has a volume of 19,820 cubic feet.

Navy officials calculated that tonnage would raise the waterline of the 32,000-ton battleship West Virginia by nine feet, would make it unseaworthy but would not send it to the bottom.

The Bureau of Mines said all the monetary gold in the world wouldn't make up a cube 35 feet on an edge.

Steel Corp. Selects For Training 594 College Graduates

NEW YORK (AP)—Evidence of industry's need for trained men brightens the employment horizon.

The $2,000,000,000 U. S. Steel Corporation, producer of about 40 per cent of the nation's steel, announced it had given 594 college and university graduates from 91 institutions jobs in subsidiary companies.

So intent was the corporation in combing over the field for talent, it sent out scouting committees. These groups, representing engineering, operating and sales departments of the steel company's subsidiaries spent the first five months of the year canvassing colleges in the 48 states.

Yardsticks of student ability as future industrialists were "scholarship record, student activities, practical experience during summer vacations and percentage of college expenses earned during terms, either through scholarships or jobs," the announcement said.

"The initiation of this program," it added, "does not mean that all important positions which may become available in the future will be filled by college men."

The announcement says further that the men engaged, whether technical or non-technical graduates, will begin their training course with an intensive study of the operations. The technical graduates, designated as "observers" or "practice engineers," will spend one to two years in the various plants of the subsidiaries, and the practical work will be supplemented by lectures, informal talks, observation and frequent rotation among different jobs.

Accurate records will be kept of the work of each man by the industrial relations departments of the subsidiaries in order to determine the work for which each of the men is best equipped.

In addition to the college recruits, summer employment in the subsidiary companies will be offered to about 300 undergraduates in mines, mills and plants.

Operating Revenues Of Class I Railways Up 8.3 P. C. in May

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reports Class I carriers had estimated operating revenues of $284,140,831 in May, an increase of 8.3 per cent over the same month last year.

The association's estimates were based on preliminary reports from 88 roads representing 81.7 per cent of total operating revenues. The total, the association said, was 24.9 per cent below operating revenues of $378,528,756 in May, 1930.

Freight revenues of the 88 carriers amounted to $230,634,080 compared with $213,517,207 in May last year. Passenger revenues totaled $28,355,289 compared with $25,300,869 in May, 1936.

Canadian Utilities May Merge

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Canadian Hydro-Electric Corporation and Gatineau Power Company shortly will be asked to approve a plan of consolidation for the two companies, it was announced. Under the plan which includes recapitalization of Gatineau Power, the assets and liabilities of Canadian Hydro-Electric will eventually be absorbed by Gatineau and the former, a holding company, will disappear.

Sales of Cotton Cloth Very Slow; And Prices Ease

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Weakness in raw cotton prices discouraged trading in primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week, and sales were very light, probably less than 10 per cent of current output from the looms. The collapse in cotton futures markets, coming on top of continued reports of good crop-producing weather, carried raw cotton below the 12-cent level for the first time in many months.

Second-hand offerings on most of the standard constructions came into the market and changed hands at fading price levels, but not in heavy quantity. Mills were inclined to quote fractionally lower prices but refused in most cases to meet the second-hand quotations.

Second hands were less conservative, however, and some of them dumped their surplus holdings at levels which by the close of the week had declined 8⅝ cents for 70x80 four-yard goods which a week previous had held rather firmly at 8⅞ cents. The 4.75 yard 68x72s changed hands at 7½ to 7⅝ cents, as compared with 7⅞ to 8 cents a week previously, and the 38½ inch 5.35 yard 64x60s sold at 6½ cents and occasionally in odd lots at 6⅜ cents, though a week ago they had brought 6⅝ cents quite readily.

Print Prices Strong

Narrow print cloths were strong because most of the mills engaged on this type of goods were closely sold ahead through the summer and very few second hand offerings could be found. Prices on these types of goods were nominally unchanged for the week.

Sheetings were slow and somewhat lower in price, though the lack of trading made it difficult to exactly fix the current market. Sheeting mills were encouraged by the interest shown by bag manufacturers in the narrow print cloths.

Limited business was reported on carded broadcloths, but it was almost all on striped effects made with colored yarns in the warp.

Drills and osnaburgs sold in a very limited way, but there was some business in twills though very minor in amount. Tobacco cloths were quiet but were nominally quoted around 44 cents a pound.

Fine Goods Firmer

In the fine goods section of the market the combed fabrics were moving in a better price atmosphere than was the case among the coarse goods manufacturers. Mills made but little change in their quotations in spite of the weakness in raw cotton, and the lack of any large back-log of unfilled orders. The 40-inch, 8.50 yard, 88x80s were held firmly at 8¾ cents at the close of the week, which is only an eighth below the ruling price the week previous. The 45 inches wide 76x72s brought 9¼ cents.

Converters have shown a lot of interest in fancies and novelties in recent weeks and the fine goods mills during the past week have booked a very satisfactory quantity of new fancy business, including slub yarn effects and various lacy weaves of the marquisette type.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 21
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 3
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15

The offering of this stock is made only by the Prospectus. This advertisement is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

125,000 Shares

Simonds Saw and Steel Company

Common Stock
(Without Par Value)

Of the above 125,000 shares, the undersigned have severally agreed, upon certain terms, to purchase a total of 15,850 shares from the Company and the remaining 109,150 shares from stockholders.

Price $35 per share

Copies of the Prospectus may be obtained only from such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

Estabrook & Co. — Hayden, Stone & Co.
Glore, Forgan & Co. — Putnam & Co.
Paine, Webber & Co. — Laurence M. Marks & Co.
G. M.-P. Murphy & Co. — Jackson & Curtis
Hornblower & Weeks — Burr, Gannett & Co.

June 15, 1937

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day	1,300,169
1937 vol. to date	220,992,784
1936 vol. to date	250,073,429

Numerous Stocks Rise Moderately In Today's Market

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—The stock market regained its composure today and many of yesterday's sliding issues dug in for moderate recoveries.

The comeback was not a one-way affair and a number of leaders were still behind small minus signs near the final hour. Volume also dwindled on the upward reversal. Transfers were at the rate of about 900,000 shares.

Steels Improve

Steel stocks were among the first to improve after an opening dip. Selected rails, farm implements, rubbers, aircrafts and specialties also took a turn on the recovery track.

Although some failed to hold their ground, up fractions to a point or more at the best were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Vanadium, Wheeling Steel, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Sante Fe, Atlantic Coast Line, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, American Locomotive, Deere, International Harvester, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, Goodrich, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, National Cash Register, Canada Dry, Loew's, du Pont, Westinghouse, General Electric, American Smelting, Montgomery Ward and American Telephone.

Inclined to hang back most of the day were General Motors, Chrysler, Packard, North American, Public Service of New Jersey, Kennecott, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Texas Corp., Phillips Petroleum, American Can, Cerro de Pasco, Illinois Central, Pennsylvania and Northern Pacific.

Fractional losses predominated in a quiet bond market today.

Under a little pressure were American Telephone 3¼s, Anaconda Copper 4½s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, St. Paul 5s, Rock Island General 4s, North American 5s, Northern Pacific 4s, Pennsylvania General 4½s, Pure Oil 4¼s, with warrants, Studebaker convertible 6s and U. S. Rubber 5s.

Modest improvement was scored by Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, Goodyear 5s, Great Northern 4s, International Hydro Electric 6s and New York Central 5s.

In the U. S. Government division limited declines were registered by Treasury 2½s, the 2¾s of 1954 and the 2⅞s.

The foreign list was steady and quiet. Small gains by Brazilian 6½s and Peru 6s contrasted with slight losses in Buenos Aires 4½s and Cuban Public Works 5½s.

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Shaking off its early apathy, the curb market rallied today, many issues swinging into the plus column from fractions to as much as four points.

Aluminum Co. rose 4 points. McWilliams Dredging recovered 1¼ and Technicolor, Northern States Power "A," American Cyanamid "B" and American Gas & Electric were improved. The utilities division joined whole-heartedly in the upswing.

Oils and mining shares lagged, however, and Singer Manufacturing continued to drop, losing 6 points.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company.	Rate.	Pe-riod	Pay-able.	Hldrs. of Record.
Judson M 7%pf A.	$3.50	.. July	1	June 25
Mo Edison $7 pf	$1.75	.. July	1	June 21
St. Louis S&B pf	$7	.. June 25	June 19	
Sparks With 6% pf	$27	.. June 26	June 23	

Extra

Amer Thermos Bot.	75c	.. Aug. 2	July 20	
Automatic Vot M	25c	.. July	1	June 19
Backstay-Welt Co	20c	.. July	1	June 19

Increased

Amer Stove Co	$1.50	.. June 30	June 10	
Vichek Tool Co	15c	.. June 30	June 21	

Interim

Wolverine Tube Co.	20c	.. June 30	June 23	

Irregular

Cent E&T Co pf	$1.50	.. June 29	June 18	
Northern Sec	$2	.. July 10	June 25	
U. S. Bobbin & Shut Co 7% pf	$3.50	.. July 1	June 9	

Stock

Mal (PR)&Co,Inc	100%	.....	June 21
Md Fund	3%	.. June 15	May 3

Initial

Athey Truss Wheel	25c	.. July 1	June 21
Calif Conserving Co	$1	.. June 21	June 10
Davidson-Boutell 6% pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 15
Mallory (P R) & Co. new	25c	.. June 29	June 24
Reliable Strs Corp 5% conv pf	37½c	Q July 1	June 22
Rheem Mfg Co	7c	.. July 1	June 19

Regular

American Forging & Socket Co	25c	.. July 1	June 15	
Am Thermos Bot	25c	.. Aug. 2	July 20	
Do	75c	.. Aug. 2	July 20	
Apex Elec Mfg Co 7% pr pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 21	
Athey Truss Wheel Co	25c	.. July 1	June 21	
Atlantic Co (Atlanta, Ga) 6% pf	$1.50	Q July 1	June 19	
Automa Vntg Ma	12½c	Q July 1	July 19	
Backstay-Welt Co	30c	Q July 1	June 19	
Boston Herald-Traveler Corp	50c	Q July 1	June 19	
British Columbia Elec Pwr & G Co, Ltd, 6% pf	$1.50	Q July 2	June 19	
Buckeye Steel Castings Co	25c	.. Aug. 2	July 20	
Do 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q Aug. 2	July 20	
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Aug. 2	July 20	
Burkhart(F)Mfg Co	60c	Q July 1	June 20	
Do $2.20 pf	55c	Q July 1	June 20	
Collateral Ln Co (Boston, Mass.)				
Dominion Sec Corp	20c	Q July 1	June 8	
Do 5% pf	62½c	Q July 1	June 18	
Dovenmuehle Inc	$2	.. July 1	June 18	
Eastern Stl Prod, Ltd, 7% pf	$1.75	Q July 1	June 15	
Fifth Ave C'ch Co	50c	.. July 1	June 15	
Home T&T 7% pf	$1.75	S July 1	June 21	
Investmnt Co of Am	60c	Q July 1	June 18	
Laclede-Christy Clay Products Co	25c	.. July 1	June 21	
Lanston Monotype Machine	$1	.. Aug. 31	Aug. 21	
Lynn Gas & Electric Co	$1.25	Q June 30	June 14	
Maryland Fund, Inc	5c	Q June 15	May 31	
Noxema Chem Co	30c	S July 1	June 30	
Oahu Sugar Co, Ltd	20c	M July 15	July 3	
Roeser & Pendleton Inc	25c	Q July 1	June 19	
Royalty Income Shares, A	1 1-10c	.. June 25	May 31	
Russell Motor Car Co Ltd	$1.25	.. June 30	June 15	
San Carlos Mining Co., Ltd	20c	M June 15	June 20	
South'n Acid & Sulphur Co., Inc.	25c	.. June 15	June 10	
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q June 15	June 10	
So Calif. Gas Co. pf, A	37½c	Q July 15	June 30	
Do 6% pf	37½c	Q July 15	June 30	
Telephone Investment Corp	27½c	M July 1	June 20	
United Fruit Co.	75c	Q July 15	June 24	
Vichek Tool Co. 7% pf	$1.75	Q June 30	June 21	
Wyman & Co.	50c	Q June 30	June 19	

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 15 (AP)—The position of the Treasury June 12: Receipts, $34,503,897; expenditures, $21,792,623; balance, $1,801,024,985; customs receipts for the month, $19,185,302. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,668,339,142; expenditures, $7,077,409,282 (including $2,698,553,804 of emergency expenditures); excess of expenditures, $2,409,070,139; gross debt, $35,282,321,881, an increase of $68,192 over the previous day. Gold assets, $12,173,439,843, including $941,094,732 of inactive gold.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	46	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	46	46	46	
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	2	73	73	73	Jun 11
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	21	15¾	15½	15¾	
28⅜	22½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	22⅞	22¾	22¾	Jun 14
36	29¾	Addressog (.60g)	7	31⅛	30	30½	+ ⅜
4⅜	2⅛	Advance Rume	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
80¼	67¼	Air Reduc (1a)	32	69	66¼	67½	—1½
5¼	2⅜	Air Way El Ap	10	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
15¾	11⅜	Alaska Jun (.60a)	10	11½	11¼	11½	
5⅜	2⅜	Alleghany	26	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
58½	41	Alleg pf xw	2	41	41	41	Jun 14
59¾	41	Alleg pf $30 ww	7	41½	41	41½	+ ½
59	40½	Alleg pf $40 ww	4	41½	40½	41	Jun 14
52⅛	35	Alleg pr pf	1	39	39	39	Jun 4
45⅝	31¼	Alleg Stl (.80g)	28	32¾	31¾	32¾	+1¼
27⅞	18	Allen Indust (1)	1	18	18	18	Jun 14
258½	217	Al Chem & D (6)	10	219½	217	219½	+2½
33⅛	21⅛	Allied Mills (2g)	2	21½	21½	22½	— ½
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20a)	18	7	16½	16⅞	+ ½
85	74½	Allied Strs pf (5)	3	76	76	76	+1½
83½	57	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	14	59	57½	59	+1
39¾	25	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	25	25	25	
8⅞	4⅞	Amal Lea	6	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
2¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	4	33	33	33	Jun 14
114⅞	87¼	Amerada (2)	2	87½	87½	87½	— ¼
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del (2½g)	*1	87½	87½	87½	+1½
41⅜	21½	Am Bk Note (1½g)	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe (1¼g)	2	61¾	61½	61¾	+1½
121	92	Am Can (4a)	8	91	90¼	90¾	—1¾
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	156¾	156¾	156¾	+ ¾
71	50½	Am Car & F (¼g)	2	52	52	52	
104½	85	Am Car & F pf (4g)	1	82¼	82¼	82¼	—2¾
32¾	28	Am Ch & C (½g)	13	30	29	30	+1⅛
148	115	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	141	141	141	Jun 8
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jun 11
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	5	14¾	14	14¾	+ ¾
30¾	21	Am Coml Alco	6	22½	21½	22	+1
33⅜	25¼	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	6	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅜
13½	8	Am Encaus Til	3	8	8	8	
17	10⅜	Am Europ	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	—1¼
13¾	6½	Am & For Pow	36	6⅞	6½	6¾	
58⅞	27	Am & FP $6 pf	2	40½	39¼	39¼	—2¼
68⅞	45	Am & FP $7 pf	4	49	48½	49	+1¼
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	7	19½	19	19½	+ ⅜
21	16¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	*2	16½	16½	16½	Jun 14
11¼	6½	Am Hide & Lea	18	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
55¾	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	39	39	39	— ½
52¾	41	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	41	41	41	Jun 14
4¾	2½	Am Ice	2	3	3	3	
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	3	22	22	22	+ ½
17¾	13	Am Internat	5	13¾	13	13¼	+ ¼
58⅞	42¼	Am Loco	8	44½	43½	44½	+2¼
125	105	Am Loco pf	1	106	106	106	—2
29⅜	19⅜	Am M&Fdy (½g)	5	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	8	Am M&Met (.45g)	1	8½	8½	8½	+ ½
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (1¼g)	15	44¾	43¼	44¾	— ½
129⅛	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	Jun 3
16½	7⅞	Am Pow & Lt	25	7⅞	7½	7¾	— ⅛
87⅛	52	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	4	52	51½	51½	— ½
72½	41½	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	9	42¾	41½	42¾	+1
29½	19⅜	Am Rad&SS (.60)	45	20⅛	19⅜	20	+ ⅛
45¼	31⅜	Am Roll M (1.10g)	32	33¾	32¾	33½	+ ¾
36	26¾	Am Safe Raz (2)	6	27¾	27¾	27¾	+1
29	22¼	Am Seating	7	24¾	24	24¾	+ ¾
105¾	79⅝	Am Smelt & R (2¼g)	17	85⅞	82¾	85	+1⅞
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	2	145	145	145	Jun 14
67½	55	Am Snuff (3a)	6	54½	54½	54½	— ½
73¼	48⅞	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	35	54	52¼	53½	+1¼
26½	16¼	Am Stores (1¼g)	9	16⅜	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
56⅞	43½	Am Sug Ref (2)	1	43½	43½	43½	Jun 10
143¾	124⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	126½	126½	126½	Jun 9
25⅞	21⅛	Am Sum Tob (1a)	2	21½	21⅛	21¾	Jun 14
187	160⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	12	165	163¼	165	+2⅛
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	2	74½	73¾	74½	+ ¼
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	29	76	74¼	76	+1½
150½	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	4	134	133½	134	— ½
20⅛	12¾	Am Type Fdrs	5	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
29½	15⅜	Am Wat W (.40g)	43	16	15½	16	
107	94	Am W W 1pf (6)	2	94	94	94	Jun 7
14⅜	8⅛	Am Woolen	4	8⅝	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
79	57½	Am Wool pf (2k)	3	60⅛	59⅛	60⅛	+2
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	34	10⅞	10½	10⅞	
85	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	185	85	185	Apr 8
79⅜	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	52	52	52	—4
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	131	51⅜	49⅛	50¾	+ ⅜
97	79	Anacon W&C (1½g)	1	82	82	82	Jun 11
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	12	22¼	21½	22¼	+1¼
37½	20¼	Andes Cop	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jun 14
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	2	7	7	7	— ⅛
46	40	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	41	41	41	— ⅜
111	107¾	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	18	10⅞	10⅜	10¾	— ⅛
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	4	91¾	91	91	Jun 11
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	104	104	104	—1
70½	57½	Armstrg Crk (1g)	8	63	61	64	+1
16¼	11⅜	Arnold Const (¾g)	3	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅛
17⅜	10	Artloom	1	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	— ⅜
24¾	15⅝	Assd Dry Gds	3	16¾	16⅛	16¾	+ ⅜
101	89½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Jun 11
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅜	Assoc Invest (3)	*1	51	51	51	Jun 14
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2e)	32	81¾	80⅛	81¾	+1¾
104	97½	Atchison pf (5)	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	+ ¼
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	33	51	49	50¾	+1¾
29	17½	Atl G & W In	2	18½	18½	18½	Jun 14
54	26⅜	Atl G & W In pf	1	26⅜	26⅜	26⅜	Jun 11
37	27⅝	Atl Refin (1)	14	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	3	107¾	107	107	— ½
18½	15⅛	Atlas Corp (.80)	24	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
52⅜	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	50½	50½	50½	
94	70	Atlas Powd (1½g)	1	73¾	73¾	73¾	Jun 14
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	12	12	12	+ ⅜
36⅜	20¼	Auburn Auto	4	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
9½	6	Aust Nich	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
9¼	5⅜	Aviation Corp	17	6⅜	6	6⅜	+ ⅜

—B—

11¼	5⅜	Baldwin Loc	33	5¾	5⅜	5½	— ¼
9½	4¾	Bald Loc asd	21	5⅜	4⅞	5	
120	82	Bald Loc pf	1	88	88	88	—5
120	85	Bald Loc pf asd	1	88	88	88	+3
40½	20⅜	Balt & Ohio	62	28⅜	27¼	27⅜	— ⅛
47¾	30½	Balt & O pf	5	31½	31	31½	+ ½
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	41	41	41	Jun 14
43⅜	29	Barber Co (¾g)	6	29¾	28¾	29¾	+ ¾
32	23¼	Barker Bros	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
35¼	24¼	Barnsdall (1)	18	25½	24¾	25½	+ ¼
20¼	14¼	Bayuk Cig (⅝g)	4	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅛
28¾	21¾	Beatrice Cr (1a)	4	22⅛	21⅞	22	
105¾	101¾	Beat Cr pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	+ ¼
112	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	2	109½	1.9½	109½	Jun 8
15¾	12	Belding-Hem (1)	3	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	M'y 14
30½	19	Bendix Avia (½g)	16	19⅜	18½	19¼	+ ¼
23¾	20⅜	Benef Ind L (.95g)	5	20⅜	20½	20½	+ ⅛
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	3	48¼	48	48¼	+ ¾
105½	72	Beth Stl (1g)	72	80¾	78	80¼	+1¾
20	18⅜	Beth Stl 5% pf (1)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
129½	112½	Beth Stl 7% pf (7)	4	112½	112½	112½	Jun 14
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	2	51½	51½	51½	Jun 14
38	24	Black & D (¾g)	3	27	27	27	+2
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	18	24¼	23⅜	24½	+ ⅝
49¾	28¾	Boeing Airpl	36	29⅜	28⅞	28½	+ ⅛
48⅛	40¾	Bohn Alum (3)	1	41¼	40¼	40¼	— ½
28	23½	Borden (1.60)	3	23¾	23½	23⅝	
47	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	16	43⅜	42	43¼	+1¼
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	6	10½	10⅛	10¼	
4½	2	Botany C M A	6	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ¼
23¼	1-	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	8	16¼	15⅞	16¼	+ ½
59⅞	41	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	9	41¾	41¼	41¾	+ ⅜
53½	43⅞	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	Jun 14
47¾	31	Bristol-My (2.40a)	3	41¾	41¼	41¾	Jun 14
8	3¼	Bklyn & Qu T	2	3⅞	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
38½	16¼	Bklyn & Qu T pf	3	16⅜	16¼	16¼	Jun 14
53	21	Bklyn-Man T (2g)	19	21½	21¼	21¾	— ¼
102¼	65¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	7	68½	68½	68½	
52⅜	26¼	Bklyn Un G (1.90g)	2	28	28	28	+1
50	45½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45½	45½	45½	Jun 10
24½	17½	Brunswick-Balke	5	17½	17¼	17½	+ ¼
25¼	15¾	Bucyrus-Erie	15	15¾	15½	15½	— ⅜
14⅜	7½	Budd Mfg	29	8	7½	7⅞	— ⅛
98	67	Budd Mfg pf	1	67	67	67	Jun 14
13	8	Budd Wheel (.20g)	*15	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
45¼	31	Bullard Co (¾g)	*2	33¾	32⅜	32⅜	Jun 14
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	6	54¼	54¼	54¼	
35⅝	25	Burr Ad Mach (.80)	10	25¼	25⅛	25¼	+ ¼
11¾	4⅛	Bush Term	3	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅛
39	15	Bush T 7% deb	9	19¼	17½	19	Jun 10
18¼	13⅛	Butler Bros (.60)	12	13½	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
36¾	28¾	Butler Br pf (1½)	5	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	5	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
33¾	20	Butte Sup	11	21	20⅛	20½	+ ¼
34⅛	26½	Byron Jack (½g)	1	27	27	27	+ ½

—C—

48¼	35¾	Calif Pack (1½a)	4	36¼	36	36¼	+ ½
50¾	50	Calif Pk pf (2½a)	1	50½	50½	50½	M'y 24
19	15⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	32	3⅜	3	3	— ⅛
20⅛	12	Calumet & Hec (¾g)	14	13½	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
37⅜	25	Campbell Wy (1)	5	25½	24½	25½	+ ½
38¼	25½	Can D G Ale	36	29⅛	28	28⅞	+ ⅞
17½	12¼	Canad Pac	51	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	4	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
18½	13¾	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
35⅜	31½	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	1	31½	31¼	31½	Jun 14
9½	7	Carriers & G (.10g)	4	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
176½	138	Case (J I)	3	164	160	164	+4
100	85½	Caterpil Tract (2)	3	88½	88	88½	+ ⅜
41¼	26⅜	Celanese (1½g)	74	37¼	36½	36¾	+ ¼
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	114	114	114	+ ¾
48¼	36½	Celotex (.40g)	1	40	40	40	Jun 14
39¼	31	Cent Aguir (1½a)	1	31½	31½	31½	Jun 14
12⅝	7	Cent Fdy	12	7¼	⅞	7⅞	
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	1	19	19	19	—1
24¾	12⅜	Cent Violeta Sug	3	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅜
14½	10	Cent Rib M (.20g)	1	10	10	10	Jun 4
86⅜	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	9	63	62	63	
23⅜	14	Certain-teed	21	14½	13¾	14½	
63¼	35½	Champ P&F (1a)	6	60	59	30	+1
48	16⅞	Checker Cab	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jun 4
68⅞	54½	Ches & Oh (2.80a)	45	55⅜	54½	54⅜	— ½
100	91	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	93	93	93	
90½	73½	Ches Corp (3)	7	74½	73	73	+2
4¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	1	3	3	3	Jun 9
13½	6⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
6⅜	3⅛	Chi & N W	15	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅜
19½	10	Chi & N W pf	13	11	10	11	+1
4	2⅛	Chi Gt West	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
18¼	10¼	Chi Gt W pf	5	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ⅛
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	9	25	24⅞	25	— ¼
3¼	2	Chi M St P & P	10	2⅛	2	2	
7¼	4	Chi M St P & P pf	17	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	15	25⅜	25	25¼	—1½
39	33	Chi Pneu T cv pf	1	39	39	30	+2¼
3⅜	2⅛	Chi Rk Is & P	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
5	4¼	C R I & P 6% pf	5	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	5	C R I & P 7% pf	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
27½	14½	Chi Yell Cab (2)	1	15	15	15	+ ½
22½	15⅜	Chick Cot Oil	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	Jun 14
15⅞	11½	Childs Co	8	11⅝	11½	11½	
138¼	90	Chrysler (3½g)	196	104	100½	101⅞	— ⅛
21⅜	17½	City Ice & F (2)	5	17¾	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
10⅜	7	City Stores	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅜
40¼	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	5	37	36	37	+ ¾
44⅜	35	Cleve Gr Br (1g)	3	38½	38½	38½	Jun 14
98⅜	78	Cluett Pea (3)	2	88¼	88	88¼	Jun 14
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	4	158	154	158	+4
59	51	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	Jun 9
25¾	18¾	Colg-Palm (½g)	8	19¼	19	19¼	— ⅛
104½	102	Colg-Palm pf (6)	1	10.	103	103	Jun 8
62¾	47½	Coll & Alk (2a)	6	48¾	47¾	48¾	+1¼
51⅞	32	Col Fuel & I (1g)	3	32⅛	31½	32⅛	+ ⅛
207⅜	10	Colum G&El (.20g)	75	10⅜	10¼	10⅝	
108	83½	Col G&E pf A (6)	3	84½	83½	84½	Jun 12
39½	28¾	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	3	30	28¾	29	Jun 14
46½	38½	Colum P pf (2¾)	4	43	42	42	Jun 14
125¾	111	Colum Carb (4a)	5	117	115½	115½	Jun 14
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	12	58½	58⅛	58⅜	— ⅛
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	103	103	103	Jun 12
80¼	63½	Coml Inv Tr (4)	5	64¾	64	64¾	+1⅛
120	103⅞	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	2	106	106	106	Jun 14
21¼	12½	Comi Solv (.60)	25	13⅜	13¼	13¼	— ¼
4½	2	Comwith & Sou	39	2⅞	2	2	— ⅛
75⅜	47¾	Com & Sou pf (3)	3	50¼	50	50	Jun 12
19¼	13¼	Conde Nast	1	13½	13½	13½	Jun 14
45½	35½	Congoleum-N (2)	5	35¾	35½	35¾	— ¼
19¼	14½	Congress Cig	1	14½	14½	14⅜	M'y 21
18⅞	9⅞	Consol Cigar	3	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ¼
13¼	8¼	Con Coal	21	9¼

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 3¼s '47-52	115.24	115.24	115.24
6 3¼s '43-45	106.4	106	106
43 4s '44-54	111.12	111.6	111.6
10 3⅜s '40-43 June	105.15	105.12	105.12
22 3⅜s '41-43 Mch	106.8	106.5	106.5
20 3¼s '41	106.1	106.1	106.1
15 3¼s '44-46	106.2	105.30	106.2
169 3¼s '46-49	104.19	104.15	104.16
18 3s '46-48	103.29	103.26	103.29
8 3s '51-55	102.16	102.12	102.14
499 2¾s '55-60	100.11	100.5	100.11
38 2¾s '48-51	100.15	100.14	100.15
172 2¾s 51-54	99.18	99.14	99.18
450 2¾s '56-59	99.11	99.7	99.9
57 2½s '49-53	97.16	97.14	97.16

Federal Farm Mortgage

21 3s '49	102.5	102.4	102.4

Home Owners' Loan

25 3s A '51	101.31	101.25	101.28
19 2¾s '49	100.6	100.1	100.6
52 2¼s '42-44	99.28	99.25	99.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Adams Exp 4s'48	100	100	100
11 Adams Exp 4s'47	100¼	100⅛	100¼
3 Ala Gt Sou 4s'43	108	108	108
5 Alb & Sus 3½s'46	104½	104½	104½
3 Alleghany 5s'44	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
21 Alleghany 5s'44	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
21 Alleghany 5s'50 st	62⅛	62	62
17 Am & For P 5s 2030	76¼	76¼	76¼
32 Am Ice 5s'53	96	96	96
12 AmIGChem 5½s'49	106½	106¼	106½
5 Am T&T 5½s'43	113¼	113	113¼
7 Am T&T 3¾s'66	98¾	98½	98¾
3 Am T&T cv 4½s'39	105	105	105
15 Am T&T 3¼s'61	99⅜	99	99⅛
2 Am T Frd cv '50	134	130	134
10 Am W W & E 6s '75	107	106	106
6 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Arm Del 4s '57	97¼	97	97¼
17 Arm Del 5s '55	98	97⅝	98
1 Armstrong C 4s '50	105⅛	105⅛	195⅛
16 AT&SF cv 4½s'48	108½	108⅜	108⅜
37 AT&SF 4s '95	110½	110¼	110½
19 AT&SF adj 4s '95 st	103½	103	103½
15 A C Line 1st4s '52	103	102½	102½
21 A C Line 4½s '64	91½	91⅜	91⅜
5 A C Line 5s '45	105½	105½	105½
8 B&O rfg 6s '95	96½	96	96½
4 B&O 1st 5s '48	114	114	114
11 B&O rfg 3s '95	83	83	83
8 B&O 5s 2000 D	83	83	83
5 B&O cv 4½s '60	73	72	73
9 B&O 4s '48	106⅝	106½	106½
2 B&O4sPLE&WV '41	103⅜	103¼	103¼
8 B&O 5s S W'50	104½	104	104½
5 Bang & Ar4s cv '51st	111⅛	111	111
3 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103	103	103
15 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95	94½	95
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	84½	84½	84½
6 BotConMills 6½s'34	87½	87½	87½
13 Bkly Man Tr4½s '66	87½	87½	87½
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	91¾	91¾	91¾
3 Bush Term 5s '55	59	58½	58½
1 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	64	64	64
2 Cal Pack 5s '40	104½	104½	104½
1 Camag Sug 7s '42ct	211	211	211
1 Can Sou 5s '62	114	114	114
3 Can Nat Rys 4½s '57	112½	112½	112½
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'55	115¼	115¼	115¼
5 Can Pac 5s '44	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 Can Pac 5s '54	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Can Pac 4½s'46	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4 Can Pac 4½s'60	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
7 Can Pac 4s perp	95⅜	95¼	95¼
4 Cen of Ga 5s '59C	17	17	17
2 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	102	101⅜	102
5 Cen New Eng 4s '61	71¾	71¾	71¾
15 Cen Pac 5s '60	98¼	98	98⅛
1 Certain-td 5½s'48	76	76	76
6 C & O 3½s '96D	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
4 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	116½	116½	116½
2 CB&Q gen 4s '58	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝
5 CB&Q 3½s 'Ill '49	108⅜	108⅛	108⅛
9 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	35¾	35	35
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51 ct	34¼	34¼	34¼
10 Chic Gt West 4s '59	40	39⅜	39½
2 Chi I & L 6s '47	29½	29½	29½
145 CMSP&P 5s '75	26⅜	25¾	25⅞
132 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	8	7⅝	7¾
3 Chi & N W 6½s '36	42	42	42
17 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	23½	22½	23
1 Chi&NW gm 5s '87	41½	41½	41½
50 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	15¼	15	15⅛
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	23	22½	22⅝
16 Chi & NW 4½s 2037C	23½	22½	22½
9 Chi & NW 4½s '87	34¼	34¼	34¼
20 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	10½	10¼	10¼
16 CRI&P 4s '88	33⅛	33	33
10 CSL & NO 5s '51	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	9⅛	91	91
18 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	107⅜	107⅛	107⅜
9 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105¼	104⅞	104⅞
11 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	103½	103¼	103½
4 Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	100⅜	100	100
3 Cin Un Ter 5s '57 C	107⅜	107½	107⅝
10 CCC & St L 5s '63 D	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
21 CCC & St L 4½s '77	94⅛	93¾	93¾
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	106½	106⅜	106½
12 Clev Un Term4½s'77C	102¼	102	102⅛
1 Col F & I 5s '43	105¼	105¼	105¼
1 Col F & I 5s '70	79	79	79
14 Columbia G 5s '52May	100⅛	99¾	99¾

Inactive Issues on N.Y. Stock Exchange

(Continued from Stock Market Page)

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales High	Actual Sales Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
109	100	Dayton P&L pf (4½)	20 104½	104½	104½	+1¼
22	9⅜	Det & Mac	100 16	16	16	Jun 14
30	20⅛	Det & Mac pf	10 22	22	22	Jun 12
41¼	36	Dixie-Vrtx A (2½)	20 36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Jun 10
122	112	Duplan S pf (8)	10 114½	114½	114½	Jun 11
115½	113¼	Duq Lt 1pf (5)	20 112	112	112	+1¼
133	150	East Kod pf (6)	30 150	150	150	Jun 8
115¼	105½	Endicott-J pf (5)	30 109	109	109	— ⅛
30	75⅜	Erie & Pitts (3½)	20 75⅜	75⅜	75⅜	M'y 27
5⅜	3⅛	Fairbanks Co	10 3½	3½	3⅜	Jun 14
28	20¼	Fairbanks pf	10 22½	22½	22½	
103	88½	Fed Lt&Trac pf (6)	10 88½	88½	88½	Jun 14
39¾	39½	Filene's Sons(.70g)	100 39½	39½	39½	Apr 19
128	116½	Food Mach pf (4½)	30 119	119	119	Jun 10
135	105½	Foster Wheel pf	10 105½	105½	105½	— ⅝
81	55	Frank Sim pf	20 55	55	55	Jun 12
117	106	Freeport S pf (6)	70 106	106	.06	
73	45	Fullerapr pf	10 45	45	45	Jun 14
48½	26	Fuller 2pf	10 27¼	27¼	27¼	Jun 12
33	22	Gamewell	60 26	25	26	+1
106¼	95	Gannett pf (6)	10 101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	Jun 9
153	138	Gen Bak pf (8)	20 139	139	139	Jun 8
152	134	Gen Cigar pf (7)	20 134	134	134	M'y 24
64½	40	Gen G & El cv pf	20 50	50	50	Jun 9
124	117	Gen Mills pf (6)	10 119	119	119	+1½
110	106½	Gen Pr Ink pf (6)	10 108¾	108¾	108¾	Jun 10
117½	104½	Gen Ry Sig pf (6)	40 104½	104½	104½	Jun 9
88	56	Gen Stl Cast pf	20 59	59	59	Jun 11
115	110½	Gold & Stk Tel (6)	30 110½	110½	110½	M'y 17
96	90	Goth Silk H pf (7)	10 90	90	90	Jun 14
115½	11.	Gt W Sug pf (7)	30 137	13	137	Jun 4
64¼	59¾	Green B & W (2½g)	30 60	60	60	Apr 27
98	70⅞	Greene Can (3)	10 70½	70¼	70½	Jun 11
59	40	Guantan Sug pf	10 45	45	45	M'y 20
36	26½	Hack W pf A (1¾)	20 29½	29½	29½	—1
103	103	Hamil W pf (6)	10 10.	03	103	Jun 9
105	98	Hanna $5 pf (5)	20 101	101	101	—1
140	127	Harb-Walk pf (6)	10 128	128	128	Apr 14
103½	98¼	Hat Corp pf (6½)	10 98¼	98¼	98¼	Jun 14
136	140	Helme pf (7)	20 140	140	140	M'y 6
135½	125	Hercules P pf (6)	10 128½	128½	128½	
120½	105	Holland F pf (5)	10 105	105	105	
114¾	110¾	Holly Sug pf (7)	20 112½	112½	112½	Jun 14
431	336	Homestake M (12a)	50 370	367	36.	—3
72	62	Ill Cent LL (4)	20 64	63½	63½	Jun 8
137	133½	Inger Rand pf (6)	50 135½	135	135	M'y 12
111¼	107¼	Interchem Cp pf	30 109½	109	109	Jun 14
111¼	108¾	Int Print I pf (6)	60 109	109	109	Apr 29
10	5⅞	Int Ry C Am	20 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
8¾	6	Int Ry C Am ct	20 6	6	6	Jun 9
57⅛	43½	Int Ry C Am pf	50 47	46½	47	— ½
110	90	Int Silver pf (6k)	*100 91	90	91	— ½
107½	100	Int D Strs pf (7)	10 101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
126½	121	Island Crk C pf (6)	10 124½	124½	124½	M'y 21
126	120	Johns-Man pf (7)	20 124	124	124	
135	118	Jones&L St pf (12¾k)	50 120	118	118	Jun 14
121	115½	Kan C Pw pf B (6)	30 118½	118½	118½	Jun 12
110	98¼	Keith-A O pf (3½k)	10 98½	98½	98½	Jun 1
103½	101	Kendall pf (6a)	20 102	102	102	Jun 11
71	47¼	Kinney pf	160 53	49⅜	53	—4
147	105	Kresge D S pf (.20k)	20 106¾	106¾	106½	M'y 18
27½	16	Laclede Gas	20 15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
41¼	23¼	Laclede Gas pf	10 24	24¼	24½	
20⅛	160	Lehigh P C 4% pf (4)	10 194	194	194	Mar10
110	10.	Loose-W B 5½ pf (5)	30 108	107¾	0.3.	
147¾	137	Lorillard pf (7)	*30 137	137	137	Jun 14
132½	130	MacAnd & F pf (6)	10 130	130	130	Jun 8
30	15	Manati Sug pf	180 16	15	16	— ¾
21½	17	Manati Sug pf ct	50 17	17	17	M'y 11
39	15¼	Manh Ry gtd	10 15¼	15¼	15¼	Jun 14
3½	1½	Market St Ry	50 1⅞	1¾	1¾	Jun 1
20	10½	Mark St Ry pf	10 11½	11½	11½	
39	24¼	Mark St Ry pr pf	40 28	28	28	Jun 11
6½	3⅜	Mark St Ry 2pf	50 3½	3⅜	3⅜	Jun 14
166	142	Math Alk pf (7)	10 145	145	145	Jun 12
111	104½	Maytag Ipf (6)	10 104½	104½	104½	Jun 7
44	35⁄	Maytag pf xw (3)	20 35	35	35	Jun 3
112½	98	McLell Strs pf (6)	20 98	98	97	M'y 17
101	93½	Mead Corp pf (6)	10 94	94	94	—1
47¾	36	Mengel 5½ pf (2½)	10 37	37	37	+1
41	34	Mer & M Tr (1.60a)	10 34	34	35	M'y 25
122	112	Midl Stl 1pf (8)	20 115	115	115	Jun 12
11.	96½	Milw El Ry pf (6)	50 96½	96½	96½	Jun 9
12.	108	Min-Hny pf B (4)	10 113½	113½	113½	
6¼	3⅜	Minn StP&SSM LL	80 3½	3⅜	3⅜	Jun 14
66½	59	Morris & Es (3⅞a)	40 61½	61½	61½	Jun 8
99⅞	90	Mullins pf (7)	20 80	80	80	—1¼
103½	102	Murphy pf (5)	10 107	107	107	Jun 11
47½	34½	Nash Ch & StL	6. 34¾	34½	34½	— ⅛
11	10⅞	Nat Dai P pf A (7)	10 10.	8½	10.	Jun 10
112	10.	Nat Dai P pf B (7)	20 108¼	108¼	108½	Jun 14
10.	6⅜	Nat Dept Strs pf	400 6.	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
150	133	Nat Lead pf B (6)	10 140	140	140	M'y 5
109	100	Newberry 5% pf (5)	20 105	105	105	Jun 7
37	19	New Orl T & Mex	30 18	18	18	—1¾
12⅞	8	NY Dock	30 8	8	8	
25⅜	16½	NY Dock pf	10 17½	16½	16½	
135	121	NY & Harlem (5)	40 122¾	122½	122½	Jun 8
137	125	NY & Harlem pf (5)	90 127	127	127	Jun 4

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales High	Actual Sales Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
97	90	NY Lack & W (5)	*90 90	90	90	Jun 5
76½	56	NY Shipbldg pf	*100 58	57½	58	
112¼	73	NY Steam $7 pf	40 79	76½	79	+2½
102¾	63½	NY Steam $6 pf	520 72	67½	71	+4½
114	102	Norf & W pf (4)	20 104½	104½	104½	—1½
105	93	Northern Cent (4)	50 99⅛	99	99	Jun 8
56	49	Northw Tel (3)	50 50	49½	50	Jun 11
40	26¼	Norw T&R pf	10 29	29	29	Jun 14
114	99½	Omnibus pf (8)	50 101	100	100	Jun 4
140	127½	Otis Elev pf (6)	30 132½	132½	132½	Jun 10
134	112½	Otis Stl pr pf (7)	10 122	122	122	Jun 10
15	60	Outlet (3a)	10 60	60	0	M'y 18
115	114	Outlet pf (7)	10 115	115	115	Jun 10
10⅜	7½	Pac Coast	100 8	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
40	25	Pac Cst 1pf	10 25	25	25	— ⅛
120	13½	Pac Cst 2pf	120 13½	13	13½	+ ½
152	134½	Pac T & T (8)	30 139	139	139	— ½
149	133	Pac T & T pf (6)	50 135	135	13	Jun 3
121	60	Panhandle pf	260 109	104	108	+6
109⅞	99	Paraffine pf (4)	60 100	100	100	
116¾	112½	Peop Dr pf (6½)	10 114	114	114	M'y 7
30	5½	Phila Rap Tr	30 5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
14	8⅜	Phila Rap Tr pf	20 8⅜	8½	8½	—1
87¼	75	Phil Jones pf (7)	10 75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	Apr 26
74½	44	Phoe Hos pf (3½)	10 45	45	45	Jun 12
56	49	Pirelli (3.13e)	10 49	49	49	Jun 10
47¼	31	Pitt & W Va	10 33	31	31	Jun 14
175	165	Pitt Ft W (7)	*30 165	165	165	Apr 12
190	174⅛	Pitt Ft W pf (7)	30 175⅜	175⅜	175⅜	Apr 28
122	87	Pitt Stl pf	20 87½	87	87½	
28	18⅛	Pitt T Coal pf	20 18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jun 14
137½	97¼	Pitt United pf	50 110	105	110	Jun 1
167	167	Pitt Yng & A pf (7)	10 167	167	7.	.00 16
118½	114½	Procter & G pf (5)	50 116⅜	116⅛	116⅛	— ½
113¾	1..	Pure Oil pf (8)	40 109¼	109¼	109¼	
170	153	West E&M pf (2g)	10 147	147	147	
39	36¼	Weston El I A (2)	10 39	39	39	M'y 6
115	90	Wheel & L E	10 111	111	111	Jun 5
123¼	114	Wheel & LE pf (5½)	10 120	120	120	— ½
112⅛	81	Wor P&M pf A	60 95	95	95	— ½
128	90	Wright Aero	10 92	92	92	
142	123	Yell Trk 7% pf (7)	60 126	126	126	Jun 11

(*) ex-dividend; (f) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant; (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

What Stocks Did

By the Associated Press

	Tue.	Mon.
Advances	408	43
Declines	234	729
Unchanged	150	94
Total issues	792	866

Stock Averages

By the Associated Press

Today	64.5	Prev. day	63.9
Month ago	66.3	Year ago	63.8
1937 high	75.3	1937 low	63.9

Crowder Criticizes Liberalization Of Installment Buying

SPOKANE, Wash. (AP) — Easier terms for installment buyers drew severe criticism from the head of the nation's retail credit experts.

Here for the silver anniversary convention of the National Retail Credit Association, L. S. Crowder of St. Louis, the organization's general manager, said credit men were concerned more with liberalization of installment buying than with the sharp rise in the total volume of such transactions.

"The majority of members of the association are opposed to this liberalization, which is not sound business and may prove dangerous," he declared in an interview.

"The association is opposed to competition between stores in credit service or installment terms, believing competition should be limited to the grade of goods."

He said the association committed itself at the last two conventions against liberalization, because of fears such sales would prove disastrous in any downturn in pay rolls. He predicted a similar resolution by the 1937 convention.

Citing the sale of a broader list of commodities on deferred payments than in 1929, Mr. Crowder saw danger in average maturities from two to three times as long as before the depression.

"We also are opposed to installment selling without a reasonable down payment, or sales without carrying charges," declared Mr. Crowder. He said the practice of selling without a down payment originated with the Federal Housing Administration.

More than 1000 credit men are registered.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
9 Tex Corp 3½s '51	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
1 Tex&P 1st 5s 2000	122	122	122
1 Tex&Pac 5s '79 C	103	103	103
27 Third Ave adj 5s '60	20¾	20¼	20¼
7 Tidewt Asso O 3½s '52	100½	100¼	100½
2 Tri Continent 5s '53	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
1 Un El Lt & P 5s '57	104	104	104
4 Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	109	109	109
25 Un Pac 1st '47	113¾	113¼	113¼
24 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107	106¼	106¼
11 Unit Drug 5s '53	97¼	97	97
9 U S Rub 5s '47	107	106⅞	106⅞
2 Utah L&Trac 5s '44	98½	98½	98½
2 Utah P & L 5s '44	100	100	100
14 Util P & L 5½s '47	50½	50	50
33 Util P & L 5s '39	49½	49½	49½
1 Vanadium 5s '41	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
14 Va El & Pow 4s '55A	108¼	108	108
3 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	104½	104½	104½
2 Wabash 5s '80D ct	28½	28½	28½
1 Walwrth 6s '55	95½	95½	95½
2 Walwrth 4s '55	77½	77½	77½
24 Warner Bros 6s '39	95	94⅞	94½
4 Warner Quinl 6s '39	47⅝	47½	47½
2 Wash Ry P 5s '39	107½	107½	107½
2 West Md 5½s '77A	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
11 West Md 4s '52	103⅞	103½	103⅝
2 West Pac 1st 5s '46	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
3 West Pac 5s '46asd	31	30½	30½
1 West Un 5s '38	101¾	101¾	101¾
55 Western Un 5s '51	100	99½	99¾
19 Western Un 4½s '50	100¼	99⅞	99⅞
23 Western Un 5s '60	100	99½	99½
8 West Shore 4s 2361	92	91¼	92
12 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	99	98¾	99
3 Wilkesb & E 5s '42	16½	16½	16½
2 Wis Cen 4s '49	22	22	22
5 Youngst S&T 4s'61	101¼	101¼	101¼
12 Youngst S&T 3½s'51	127⅜	127	127½
1 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	97	97	97
5 Antioquia 7s '45 A	12	12	12
27 Argentine 4s '72	91½	91⅜	91⅜
12 Argentine 4½s '71	100¾	100½	100⅝
4 Argentine 6s '57 A	100 29-32	100 29-32	100 29-32
14 Arg 6s'39Oct	101 10-32	101 10-32	101 10-32
4 Arg 6s 1960 May		101¾	101¾
9 Arg 6s 1960 Sept	100 29-32	100 29-32	100 29-32
7 Arg 6s 1960 Oct	101 10-32	101 10-32	101 10-32
28 Arg 6s 1961 Feb	100 17-32	100 1/32	100 1/32
1 Arg 6s 1961 May		101¾	101¾
2 Australia 5s '55		108	107¾
20 Australia 5s '57		107⅜	107⅜
3 Australia 4½s '56		102¼	102¼
7 Brazil 8s '41		45½	44⅞
5 Brazil 6½s 26-57		38¾	38¼
16 Brazil 6½s 27-57		38½	38¼
2 Brisbane 5s '57		101	100¾
1 Brisbane 6s '50		103⅜	103⅜
8 Buenos A 6½s '55		102½	102½
3 Buen A 3s '84		61	61
16 Buen A 4½s&s '77		79	78¾
7 Buen A 4½s 4½sAug '76		79¼	79¼
2 Buen A 4⅜s 4⅜sApr'76		79⅛	79⅛
2 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '75		81¼	81¼
1 Bulgaria 7s '67		26½	26½
3 Canada 5s '52		112¼	112¼
15 Canada 4s '60		107½	107½
1 Canada 3¼s '61		99⅝	99⅝
15 Canada 3s '67		93⅜	93⅜
2 Canada 2½s '45		99½	99½
1 Chile M Bk 6½s '61		18	18
11 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57		17¾	17¾
1 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61		17¾	17¾
11 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62		18	17¾
23 Chile 6s '60		20⅜	20¼
2 Chile 6s '61 Jan		20⅜	20⅜
1 Chile 6s '61 Feb		20¾	20¾
9 Chile 6s '61 Sept		20¾	20¾
4 Chile 6s '62		20¾	20¼
16 Chile 6s '63		20½	20¼
2 Chilean Mun 7s '60		17¼	17
4 Colomb 6s '61 Jan		26¼	26¼
1 Colomb 6s '61 Oct		26¼	26¼
1 Copenhag 5s 52		99⅞	99⅞
16 Copenhag 4½s '53		97½	96⅞
5 Copenhag Tel 5s '54		100⅞	100¾
1 Cordoba City 7s '57		74	74
1 Cuba 5½s '53		103⅜	103⅜
5 Cuba 5½s '45		60¼	59½
5 Denmark 6s '42		105⅞	105⅞
1 Denmark 5½s '55		101⅛	101⅛
15 Denmark 4½s '62		101⅛	100⅞
3 Finland 6s '45		107⅝	107⅝
1 French 7½s '41		117½	117½
2 French 5½s '37A		99⅜	99⅜
3 GerCAg Bk 6s'48Apr		28⅛	28⅛
3 GerGov Int 5½s'65		28⅛	28⅛
10 Ger Govt 5½s'65unst		28⅛	27⅞
1 Ger Gov 7s '49		28⅛	27⅞
1 Ger Govt 7s '49		32¼	32¼
3 Ger Govt 7s '49 unst		28½	28
1 Ger Gen El 7s '45		32	32
4 Haiti 6s 52		100	100
4 Ital Pub Util 7s 52		74⅜	73½
28 Italy 7s 1951		87½	87
10 Japan 6½s '54		100	99¾
2 Japan 5½s '65		88½	88½
4 Jugoslav Bk 7s '57		41	40¾
3 Kreuger&Tls'59ct		49⅞	49¾
2 Mex 4s '04 asd '54		5½	5½
3 N Sou Wales os'57		103⅛	102¾
8 N Sou Wales 5s'58		103⅛	103⅛
3 Norway 4½s'65		102½	102½
1 Norway 6s'44		106½	106½
1 Norway 5s'43		106⅛	106⅛
5 Norway 4½s'56		102⅝	103⅜
17 Norway 4s'61		98⅜	98
35 Repub Stl 4½s '50		151	149
1 Richm Term 5s '52		104⅛	104⅛
1 R I Ark & La 4½s '34		18¾	18¾
3 SaguenayP&L4¼s '66		101⅛	101⅛
16 St L S F 5s'50 B		23½	23½
35 St L S F 4½s'78 A		22½	22½
2 St L S F 4s'50 A		23	23
1 St L S F 4s'50 A ct		22	22
5 St L SW 1st 4s'89		84	84
1 StPM&M Pac 4s'40		104½	104½
3 StPaul Un Dep 5s'72		118	118
20 Seab A L cn 6s'45		16	15⅜
9 Sea A L 4s'50 st		25⅜	24
2 Sea AL rfg 4s'59		12½	12½
9 Sea-AllFla 6s'35 A ct		7¼	7
10 SeaAllFla 6s'35 B ct		7¼	7¼
1 Shar Steel 4½s'51		107½	107½
16 Shell Un 3½s'51		98⅜	98¼
2 Skelly Oil 4s'51		99	99
24 Socony Vac O 3½s'50		105¼	1 5⅛
1 So Bell T&T 5s'41		5	105⅛
1 So Cal Gas 4½s'61		106⅜	106⅜
1 Sou Nat Gas

Medwick After Batting Crown; Thousands See Pitching Duels

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Joe Medwick, who confided in friends at the start of the season that 1937 would bring him his first National League batting crown, is well on his way toward that goal. The Cardinals' star left fielder has come close several times, but always finished short. It appears as if he would make the grade this year.

Last season Joe finished third among the regular National Leaguers with a .351 average, Paul Waner of Pittsburgh leading at .373. Then came Brooklyn's Babe Phelps. In 1935 Medwick closed the campaign in second place behind Arkie Vaughan, Pirate shortstop. Since his arrival in St. Louis five years ago, Joe has steadily developed into one of baseball's most consistently dangerous sluggers. During the past three seasons he has driven in 370 runs for the Red Birds.

Medwick First

As another East-West series started today, Medwick had 68 hits in 171 times at bat, for a .398 average. He had crossed the plate 39 times. Buck Jordan of Cincinnati ranked second in the senior circuit at .379. Lou Gehrig, the American League leader, stood at .391. Over the .400 level for several weeks, Medwick has dropped to more normal proportions, but he is still the class of baseball's Big Six batters.

Medwick also claims another distinction. He is the only active player in the National League at the moment who boasts an unbroken consecutive game streak of more than 300. Gus Suhr, of course, has 822, but the Pirate first baseman recently was forced to end his string and that left Medwick in first place on June 5 with 368. Since that date he has added six more to his total.

The Cardinal outfielder has a long road to travel before he can equal Suhr's record, but if Joe can stay off the injured list, he has a fine chance. He is a great, natural hitter, and improves almost daily in the field.

If you want a steady, year-after-year job in baseball, the right date to start on, apparently, is Sept. 11. Suhr started his iron man career Sept. 11, 1931, and exactly three years later to the day, Medwick began his string.

The slugging of Medwick and other run producers hasn't commanded the entire spotlight, however. This season, it seems, thousands of fans are flocking to witness celebrated pitching duels, with Dizzy Dean as the main attraction.

Dean vs. Hubbell

Twice since the beginning of the 1937 race in the National League Dean has faced New York's sensational Carl Hubbell. Although both these battles became onesided shortly after the start, it is a fact that crowds in five figures filed into the parks because they expected a mound struggle featuring two great pitchers. Sunday in Boston more than 40,000 turned out to watch the advertised combat between Dean and Lou Fette of the Bees. The Hub is still talking about the questionable run which gave Dizzy a 1-to-0 edge over the rookie star from St. Paul.

And these are only three of the duels registered this year. The American League has featured several.

Those close to baseball see these pitching battles as an indication that the lively ball era in baseball is passing. Not that home runs will disappear entirely, but there is a suspicion that better hurling and less runs are returning to the favor of spectators. And the magnates must cater to the man who pays the freight.

There is further suspicion that league officials have brought in the less-lively ball ahead of schedule. The new sphere was to arrive in 1938, but a few players insist, especially those who depend on base hits for their pay checks, that the change has been made without notice.

Donald Budge Wins 18-Minute Match

LONDON, June 15 (AP)—In brilliant form, Don Budge, America's ranking tennis star, required only 18 minutes to eliminate the long-legged Belgian, J. Van Den Eynde, 6—0, 6—3, in the second round of the Queens Club tournament today. Hal Surface of Kansas City and Charles W. Harris of West Palm Beach, Fla., reached the third round along with Budge. Surface put out J. S. Oliff of England, 6—4, 6—4, and Harris ousteadied E. E. Fannin, 6—2, 3—6, 6—1.

Frankie Parker's chances of playing in the interzone Davis Cup finals practically vanished when Wayne Sabin, a teammate, wore him down in a two-hour match, winning 3—6, 7—5, 6—2, to advance to the third round.

Parker, playing better tennis than yesterday, looked like the winner after winning the first set and taking a 4-1 lead in the second.

The Queens Club matches are not supposed to "count" in the selecting of the Davis Cup lineup, but Capt. Walter Pate, watching the match from a clubhouse chair, will find it difficult to overlook Parker's showing today.

Gene Mako, Budge's doubles partner, won his second round match with a 6—1, 6—0 victory over the Prince of Kutch, of India.

Bryan Grant, Atlanta's contribution to the American Davis Cup team, breezed through his second-round match, eliminating V. B. Briggs, 6—1, 6—2. Larry Hall of San Jose, Calif., was beaten, however, losing to F. Nakano of Japan, 4—6, 6—3, 8—6.

Buenos Aires Named

BUENOS AIRES, June 15 (AP)—The Argentine chess federation today formally proposed Buenos Aires as the site of a world championship tournament in 1939. The federation cabled an offer to the international federation at The Hague, the Netherlands, to pay all expenses of players including their passage. April was proposed as the date for simultaneous team play and for Dr. Max Euwe of Holland to defend his world title with preference given to Jose Capabalanca of Cuba as challenger.

Five of Seeded Group Advance In U. S. Tennis

CHICAGO, June 15 (AP)—Almost all the seeded stars saw action in the national clay courts tennis tournament at River Forest Tennis Club yesterday and five of them, including the defending champion, Bobby Riggs of Los Angeles, advanced to the third round by playing two matches.

Riggs, a heavy favorite to repeat, eliminated Henry Balaban of Chicago, 6—2, 6—2, and then put out George Pero of Miami, Fla., 6—4, 9—7.

With him on the "two a day" program were Walter Senior of San Francisco, who humbled McDonald Milne of Chicago, 6—0, 6—1, and John Kreitenstein, also of Chicago, 6—2, 6—3; Art Hendrix of Lakeland, Fla., who defeated Roy Gilbert, Oak Park, Ill., 6—2, 6—2, and Herman Ries, Chicago, 6—1, 6—3; Bill Kiley of Kansas City, who advanced at the expense of Joe Mioduski, Chicago, 6—3, 6—2, and Art Jorgenson of Chicago, 6—1, 6—3; and Joe Hunt of Los Angeles, who triumphed over W. G. Strait, Chicago, 6—2, 6—4, and Art Ohnesarge, Chicago, 6—4, 6—0.

Other first round results included:

Vernon Marcum, Lakeland, Fla., defeated Herbert Martz, Chicago, 6—3, 9—7.
George Pero, Nashville, Tenn., defeated Kenrick Hickman, Chicago, 6—1, 6—3.
Richard Rihm, Cincinnati, defeated Glen Maxon, Milwaukee, 6—0, 6—3.
Frank Campbell, Indianapolis, defeated Ed Serrane, St. Louis, 4—6, 6—0, 6—3.
John Shostrom, Chicago, defeated Bill Hardie, Miami, Fla., 6—2, 6—4.
Marion Shane, Kalamazoo, Mich., defeated Gene Dubay, Chicago, 6—4, 6—0.
George Scherbatoff, New York, Harrison Jones, Kalamazoo, Mich., Barnard Welsh, Rockville, Md., won by default.

Second Round

Barnard Welsh, Rockville, Md., defeated Frank Clark, Chicago, 6—2, 6—2.
W. B. Marcum, Lakeland, Fla., defeated William Stone, River Forest, Ill., 6—0, 6—0.
Thane Halstead, Oak Park, Ill., defeated Richard Rihm, Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—4.
Martyn Buxby, Miami, Fla., defeated Myron Alexander, Chicago, 6—3, 6—2.
Art Hendrix, Lakeland, Fla., defeated Herman Ries, Chicago, 6—1, 6—3.

Campbell and Coulson Enter Henley Regatta

TORONTO, June 15 (CP)—Chuck Campbell, star of Toronto Dons club and Johnny Coulson, touring ace of Argonauts, will try for the diamond sculls at the Royal Henley Regatta on the Thames, June 30 to July 3.

Campbell's entry was announced yesterday. The brilliant youngster, winner of the Canadian and United States single sculls titles in 1935 and fourth at the Olympic Games in Berlin last summer, was expected to leave for England in a few days.

Coulson, whose shell overturned when the Toronto boy was leading in his first heat last year, has been training in Germany for another shot at the famous diamonds.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	39	12	.765
Montreal	27	20	.574
Buffalo	25	23	.521
Syracuse	26	24	.520
Toronto	26	26	.500
Rochester	21	29	.420
Jersey City	16	28	.364
Baltimore	14	32	.304

Results June 14

Toronto 7, Newark 4.
Rochester at Baltimore (postponed).
Buffalo at Jersey City (postponed).
(Other teams not scheduled).

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

The United States Ryder Cup Team

When the members of the United States Ryder Cup team sail for England tomorrow, the strongest collection of American professional golfers ever to go abroad will be on its way to meet the English professionals at Southport, Eng., the last of this month. With victory resting on the shoulders of the home team in every Cup match played to date, Uncle Sam's representatives are crossing the Atlantic Ocean with bright prospects of becoming the first visiting team ever to win one of these matches. Composed of Ralph Guldahl, Tony Manero, Johnny Revolta, Gene Sarazen, Sam Snead, Byron Nelson, Ed Dudley, Henry Picard, Horton Smith and Denny Shute, these 10 players certainly make up a squad which, as a whole, play better golf than any previous American Cup team. On paper, at least, it looks stronger than the team which has been named to represent Great Britain and in making this statement I do not for one minute fail to recognize the fact that the representatives of John Bull are fine players.

Wide World

Sam Snead

Qualifiers Have Low Scores

It will be recalled that when the P. G. A., announced the six players who had been chosen to represent the United States without further tests, it stated that the four remaining players would be selected on the cards turned in in the United States open championship and the qualifying rounds of the Professional Golfers' Association championship tournament. The second of these tests was completed Saturday afternoon and the players who won the vacant positions were Guldahl, Snead, Dudley and Nelson. It is interesting to note that all four of these players turned in better cards for these qualifying rounds than did any of the six players originally selected. Snead, though he failed to lead in either of the tests, came through with the best card for the 108 holes of play, turning in a 430. Guldahl and Dudley came next with cards of 432, while Nelson, winner of the P. G. A. qualifying-rounds, was fourth with 434. It is also interesting to note that three of those golfers who failed to qualify for the team turned in better cards than any of the six originally named. They were Paul Runyan with 436 and Harold McSpaden and Ky Laffoon, who showed great consistency in the two tests by tying in the P. G. A. with 143 and finishing the Open with 295 each. If all of the players had been selected on the basis of their P. G. A. and Open cards, Smith, Revolta and Manero would not have made the team.

Guldahl Real Champion

In winning the Open title, the greatest prize in competitive golf, Guldahl showed himself to be a champion in every sense of the word. Since he first started playing in tournaments, he has twice quit the game, as in past years he found it difficult to earn enough money at the game to support his family. In fact he was forced to pawn his clubs at one time. But, determined to make good, he has kept on until he reached the pinnacle of golfing fame last Saturday when he not only won the Open title, which assures him of plenty of chance for making big money during the next 12 months; but he posted on the score board the lowest card ever turned in for a major championship tournament, 281, one stroke better than the record made by Manero in 1936. No wonder those who have followed the golf career of the new champion are pleased over his marked success.

Playing Is Improving

Back in 1924 the Open championship was played over the Oakland Hills course which was the scene of this year's battle. Then the title was won by Cyril Walker with a card of 297, which would have tied for 32d place this year, showing what a remarkable improvement there has been in golf among the leading professionals during the past 13 years. As in every other form of athletic endeavor records are being broken every year in golf, and when looking for the reason for this, we find much the same condition prevailing in the great links game as prevails in every other sport. Some of the improvement has come through the improvements which have been made in the equipment connected with the sport and some has been due to better teaching and more practice. In professional golf the improvement in putting must be recognized as one of the greatest contributions toward lower scores. Perhaps there is no better way of clinching this argument than to point to the fact that in the recent Open Sam Snead in his final two rounds had five greens where he took three putts to turn in cards of 70 and 71, while Guldahl had only two holes in his last 36 where he took three putts and the margin between the two at the end of play was just two strokes. Yes, American professional golfers have made great advances during the past 13 years and it will now be interesting to see if they have advanced enough to win a Ryder Cup match on foreign soil.

Chess

—By *Frederick R. Chevalier*

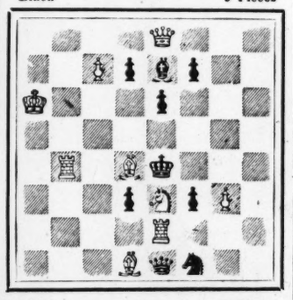
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

June 15, 1937

Problem No. 1940

Specially Contributed to The Christian Science Monitor By Vincent L. Eaton

Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

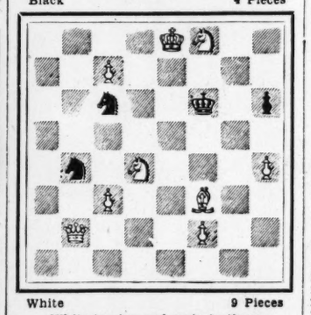
White to play and mate in two

(Eaton is one of America's finest composers, though barely out of his 'teens. This offering has a pleasing thematic flavor.)

Problem No. 1941

By Dr. Gilbert Dobbs

Black 4 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(This problem, by another of our finest composers for the past 35 years, will delight those who enjoy the Bohemian style. From the Emery Memorial.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1937. P-R3
No. 1938. 1. Q-K3 PxQ
2. Kt-R4
1. ——— KRxQ
2. B-K6
1 ——— QRxQ
2 B-Kt3

End-Game No. 360. Black wins: 1 . . RxRP! (Black); 2 KxR, R-B3, and wins.

End-Game

This position is from one of Alekhine's early correspondence games, played with K. Vygodchikoff, 1908-09. As Black, he forced his opponent's resignation in five moves.

End-Game No. 361

Black 12 Pieces

White 10 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

Kemeri, Latvia, a seaside resort near Riga, is the scene of the summer's first important tournament, which lasts until July 10. Reuben Fine and S. Reshevsky are the American contestants, along with Keres of Esthonia, Stahlberg of Sweden, Dr. Alekhine and Tartakower of France, Flohr of Czechoslovakia, to mention only the strongest masters.

Following this, Reshevsky will engage in a tournament at Paris, from July 14 to 29, and two days later the International Team Tournament will begin at Stockholm. Here the American team: Marshall (captain), Reshevsky, Fine, Kashdan, and Horowitz, will attempt to retain the title so successfully defended in the two previous tournaments. With Reshevsky in the lineup for the first time, the team should repeat.

Semmering, Austria, may be the scene of a stronger tournament than Nottingham of last year. Herr Zimdin, owner of the palatial Panhans Hotel, hopes to be able to arrange to have Euwe, Alekhine, Capablanca, Lasker, Reshevsky, Fine, Kashdan, Stahlberg, Tartakower, Botwinnik, Keres, Bogoljubow, Flohr, Thomas, Richter, Spielmann, Eliskases, Vidmar, and L. Steiner meet. If this tournament can actually be arranged, it will bring together all of the world's strongest masters, with practically no exceptions.

The return Euwe-Alekhine match is scheduled for September, and will be played in various Dutch cities.

Following the Ostend tournament, in which he tied for first with Fine and Grob, Keres took part in a minor tournament at Prague, where he finished first with a score of 10-1. The game below shows how he disposed of a formidable rival.

Queen's Pawn Game

Keres White	Eliskases Black	Keres White	Eliskases Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	26 R-K	BxB
2 P-B4	P-Q3	27 QxB	BxKt
3 P-Q4	P-KKt3	28 RxB	Q-B2
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	29 Q-K3	RxR
5 B-Kt2	QKt-Q2	30 QxR	Kt-Q
6 Castles	Castles	31 K-B2	K-Kt2
7 Kt-B3	P-K4	32 K-K3	Q-B3
8 P-Kt3	R-K	33 K-Q3	Kt-B2
9 P-K4	P-Kt3	34 K-B2	Q-R5
10 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	35 K-Kt3(a)	QxRP
11 P-Q5	P-QR4	36 K-R4	Q-R5
12 Kt-Q2	Kt-B4	37 K-Kt5	Q-Q
13 Q-B2	B-QB	38 B-R3	P-Kt4
14 P-QR3	Kt-R4	39 K-B6	PxP
15 P-QKt4	Kt-Kt2	40 K-Kt7	Kt-K4
16 Kt-K2	P-KB4	41 P-B5	KtPxP
17 P-B4	PxBP	42 PxP	Kt-Q2(b)
18 KtxP	KtxKt	43 Q-Q4ch	Q-B3(c)
19 PxKt	RPxP	44 Q-Ktch	K-B
20 RPxP	RxR	45 BxKt	PxP
21 RxR	Q-K2	46 QxPch	Q-Q3
22 R-K	Q-R5	47 QxQch	PxQ
23 R-KB	Q-K2	48 K-B7	K-K2
24 B-QB3	PxP	49 B-Kt4	P-R3
25 KtxP	B-B4	50 B-B3	Resigns

(a) White is determined to win by bringing his K to attack the Q-side pawns.
(b) 42 . . . P-B6 is certainly preferable.
(c) A miscalculation: 43 . . . Kt-K4 would make White work a little harder for the point, since his winning procedure seems to be to force the winning of the Q-side pawns with an exchange of queens

Glenn Charleton Re-elected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan., June 15—The Kansas Relays Club of Lawrence has re-elected Glenn Charleton president prominent in athletics at the university for the fifth year, and decided to expand its program for the promotion of good will for University of Kansas athletics. Organized primarily to promote the Kansas Relays, the club has expanded to include other sports, and plans to hold meetings following each football game this winter. Fifteen new members were added last week. Other officers are: Secretary, A. E. Woestemeyer; treasurer, Gene Glahn; directors, Art Weaver, Fred Ellsworth, Charles Radcliffe, Al Green and Stanley Schwahn.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Minneapolis	32	23	.582
Toledo	29	24	.547
Milwaukee	28	24	.538
Indianapolis	27	24	.529
Columbus	26	27	.491
Kansas City	20	26	.435
Louisville	22	28	.440
St. Paul	21	29	.420

Results June 14

Columbus 8, St. Paul 2.
Minneapolis 6, Toledo 5.
Indianapolis 5, Kansas City 2.
Louisville at Milwaukee (postponed).

N. Y. University Gives 76 Awards For Athletic Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—Seventy-six awards of major and minor letters and major freshman numererals to the members of the varsity baseball, track, tennis and golf teams and the freshman baseball and track teams at New York University have been announced by Graduate Manager Albert B. Nixon. The awards were recently approved by both the Board of Athletic Control and the Undergraduate Athletic Board.

Included in the list of awards were 33 major letters, 14 minor letters and 29 sets of class numerals.

The University's athletic program ended on Memorial Day with the baseball meeting with Fordham University at Ohio Field. The Violet's sport teams compiled a record of 117 victories and four ties in 184 dual engagements. The varsity squads turned in 64 wins.

Several seniors who have been prominent in athletics at the University and who have participated in fall and winter activities were included among the recipients of the spring letter awards. They were Capt. Irving Terjesen of the baseball team and basketball star; Edward Morschauser and Michael Selmach, football and baseball veterans; and George Blomquist and David Littlefield, football and track lettermen. The major awards follow:

Baseball—Capt. Irving Terjesen, Henry Griebel, Theodore Atkinson, Anthony Quintilian, Arthur Schoen, Michael Stelmach, Stanley Rose, Stephen Ray, Anthony Herold, Saul Siskind, Edward Morschauser, Gerald Sasso, George Campione, John Kashata, Daniel Hoffert, manager, and Paul A. Cifaldi, freshman manager.

Track—Capt. Edgar V. Tait, Edgar G. Stripling, John Perry, Curtis Giddings, Howard L. Brill, Emanuel Krosney, David Littlefield, Sol Cohen, Joseph Mandel, L. Clark Blanke, George Blomquist, Blair Whitton, Marvin Siegel, Sidney Diamond, Jack Berlow, Jack Bramson, manager, and Henry Chaimowitz, freshman manager.

Mrs. Weil Medalist In Western Golf

CHICAGO, June 15 (AP)—Mrs. Burt Weil of Cincinnati, who has monopolized the Ohio State championship for the last three years, bowed herself into the women's western open golf tournament by rattling off a bar-crackling 39-39—78 for medal honors yesterday at the Beverly Country Club.

Mrs. Weil's round knocked one stroke off women's par for the exacting championship course, and stole the medal from Mildred (Babe) Didrikson, the "business woman" golfer from Beaumont, Texas. The Babe came in early with a net 42-38—80, and with a high wind sweeping the layout, appeared certain of making off with the medal, until Mrs. Weil came along.

The defending champion, Mrs. Opal Hill, of Kansas City, posted a round of 43-39—82 for third place in spite of several visits to traps on the outgoing nine. One stroke back came Beatrice Barrett of Minneapolis, a semifinalist in the national women's championship affair at Minneapolis two years ago. Miss Barrett had an 80 in sight with one hole to go, but took an eight on the 572-yard eighteenth and had to settle for 41-42—83.

Canada Honors Edwards

MONTREAL, June 15 (CP)—Dr. Phil Edwards, three times a Canadian representative at the Olympic Games and for five years a brilliant track man and student of McGill University here, was paid a parting tribute yesterday by McGill Graduates Society and the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, before leaving for Barbados, British West Indies. He was presented with the Norton J. Crow Memorial medal for outstanding athletic performance and sportsmanship in Canada during 1936, by Leo Burns, vice-president of the A. A. U. and president of the Quebec branch of the union.

Donovan Election Approved

HANOVER, N. H., June 15 (AP)—The Dartmouth Athletic Council has approved the election of John M. Donovan of Lawrence, Mass., as captain of next year's track team after awarding him varsity letters in track and baseball. Donovan, son of Patsy Donovan, former Boston Red Sox manager, is one of the few athletes to be awarded letters in conflicting sports in Dartmouth's long athletic history. He recently defended his IC4A high hurdles championship and will be a contestant in Saturday's all-star invitation meet at Princeton.

Seven-Mile Paddle

RED TOP, Conn., June 15 (AP)—Harvard's varsity crew paddled seven miles on the Thames River last night, passing the Yale oarsmen as the latter were bringing their workout to a close. The glimpse of the Blue who meet the Crimson here June 25 in the annual four-mile test, impressed Coach Tom Bolles, Harvard's new rowing coach, who said: "Those Elis look mighty good." The Harvards started out in a heavy rain, but the weather settled down after a few minutes.

Gill to Help Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill., June 15—Wendell S. Wilson, director of athletics at University of Illinois, has announced that Harry Gill will be a part-time member of the Illini coaching staff next fall. He will spend September and October with the track and cross-country squads helping Head Coach Leo Johnson. Gill resigned the head coachship in 1933 after 30 years' service.

Ranger's Mast Stepped

BRISTOL, R. I., June 15 (AP)—The new 165-foot duraluminum mast was stepped in Ranger, Harold S. Vanderbilt's potential America's cup defender, late yesterday, and it is expected that she will be rigged and ready to leave for Newport some time today. Ranger was launched Sunday after her bottom was polished and the forward centerboard removed and the hole plugged.

Baker Named Tennis Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., June 15—Clifton M. Baker Jr., '38, of Plainfield, has been elected captain of the Princeton varsity lawn tennis team for next year. He has also been a member of the Princeton varsity hockey and squash teams during the past two years.

On Sport's Horizon

Crews at Poughkeepsie

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 15—Crew after crew is swarming on the Hudson River here like big spiders pursued by the ducking little launches of busy coaches, as the candidates for the honors of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta next Tuesday put in every spare minute for the final touches that may mean success. The last of the crews arrived here this morning, and before many hours had elapsed, the entire flotilla was dashing in and out from their boat houses, intent on perfection, if such is possible as a result of their endeavors.

Columbia, with a week's advantage over the others, has not been neglecting its opportunities, and with fine weather and water, has been kept busy trying to iron out the faults that held it back all season. Its regular stroke, lower than most of the crews it met during the sprint season, is much more suited to the longer struggle, and in the case of the freshmen, especially, the improvement has been marked.

The Navy varsity crew, the hope of the East, also gained the advantage of an early arrival, and is now stretching its practices, which started with shorter rows, to go the full distances. It is also inclining toward a slow stroke, a contrast to its earlier brilliant performances, which carried it through the sprint season without a defeat. But Buck Walsh realizes that it still has the bounding drive at the finish to fall back on if needed, and shows wisdom in maintaining its endurance as the primary aim.

Washington Arrives

Washington, last year winners, was the last group to arrive, but their greater experience as a unit, in the case of the varsity, which rows practically as it did last year, when it won the race, and then went on to take the Olympic title at Berlin, makes elaborate practice unnecessary. California, its Pacific Coast rival, with the prestige of a victory over Wisconsin in a two-mile race last Saturday, arrived yesterday, with the Badgers accompanying them, while Cornell and Syracuse are also on hand.

Syracuse, like Columbia, has decided against bringing a junior varsity crew, reducing the ranks at three miles to three, but the addition of a Navy plebe crew, for the first time, lends a new color to the regatta. The Middies, in the past, have been carried off for their first cruise and so have been unable to compete at Poughkeepsie, but this year a special dispensation has been granted, and they will join the cruise after the conclusion of the regatta.

Another pleasant feature of the regatta this year is the tidal conditions, which will enable the races to finish in broad daylight, instead of late as the evening shadows creep over the high cliffs on the western shore at Krum Elbow, and under the bridges. The first race starts at three o'clock daylight, with the others an hour later in each case, so the long caterpillar of the observation train along the West Shore tracks will afford a plain view of every detail of the three races.

Polo Surprises

Surprises are already beginning to develop in polo, though the season is barely started. The past week end, in addition to the hollow victory of Princeton over what had been regarded as a strong Yale team, though mostly newcomers, furnished the sight of the two 10-goal players of the game, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., and Stewart B. Iglehart, on the losing side of a practice match in preparation for the coming Meadow Brook Cups. International Field, the star layout of the American polo world, was used for the first time this season, when a Greentree team with the two stars riding between W. B. Wood Jr., and John Hay Whitney, was swamped by a team organized by Whitney's cousin, Cornelius V. (Sunny) Whitney, and including Cecil Smith the Texan and Ivor Balding, the youngest of the British internationalist family of Rumson, with Mike Phipps showing finely at No. 1, the score being 14 to 6.

Wightman Cup Invitations Out

Following the precedent so ably carried out in the case of the Davis Cup team, invitations have been extended to no less than nine of the leading women lawn tennis players of the United States to try out for places on the Wightman Cup team, which will entertain the British ladies at Forest Hills on Aug. 20 and 21, preliminary to the combined National championships.

Alice Marble, the champion, now in England, and Helen H. Jacobs, who is also over there, naturally head the list, but almost as important is the inclusion on the roster of Mrs. Helen Wills Moody, though the former star has not yet sent her acceptance. Mrs. Sarah Palfrey Fabyan, who headed the Boston team that captured the Sears Cup from New York last week, Mrs. Wheeler, Helen Pedersen, the best Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn, Carolyn Babcock, Gracyn W. of the New Yorkers, and Dorothy May Bundy, who will endeavor to emulate her famous father and mother, both international stars, for the first time if she succeeds in making the team.

Whether Mrs. Moody will become a member of the team is doubtful, but the former queen of the courts is noted for her abrupt decisions, and August may see her right in line when the battle starts.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	28	18	.609
Chicago	28	19	.596
Detroit	29	21	.580
Cleveland	26	19	.578
Boston	20	22	.476
Washington	20	28	.417
Philadelphia	18	27	.400
St. Louis	15	30	.333

Results June 14

No games scheduled.

Dick Floyd Re-elected

Richard C. Floyd of Brookline has been re-elected president of the Harvard Varsity Club. The annual dinner of the club will be held Oct. 22, the eve of the Harvard-Dartmouth football game.

Three European Racing Stars Send Entries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—Nuvolari, Rosemeyer, Caracciola, Rudolf Caracciola, Europe's veteran of road-racing who has been smashing speed records for more than a decade, has flashed his official entry to Roosevelt Raceway officials for the 300-mile George Vanderbilt Cup race at Westbury, L. I., Saturday, July 3.

Thus was the European Big Three of speed officially complete on the list of invading motor masters who will pit their surging cars against America's kings of speed in the Long Island classic.

Tazio Nuvolari, Italy's winner of the inaugural George Vanderbilt event last year, and Bernd Rosemeyer, Germany's grand prix champion of 1936, hurled their formal entries across the Atlantic last week. Caracciola's entry makes it certain that Europe's greatest three-cornered fight of the season will be staged on American soil, with the Yankee speed kings flanking the invaders in the battle that will produce the authentic world's champion of speed.

Indianapolis Champions In

Indianapolis champions of 1934, 1935 and 1936—Wild Bill Cummings, Kelly Petillo and Louis Meyer—the latter the only three-time winner of the 500-mile speed classic, have led the American motor masters to the defense against the Europe invasion. The entry of Wilbur Shaw, 1937 winner at Indianapolis in the closest race on record, is expected within a few days. Shaw is now conducting negotiations for a special car with which to meet the European challenge. Shaw's entry will complete the listing of virtually all top-rank American speed pilots for the international classic.

With Caracciola's entry was received also that of Dick Seaman, brilliant young Britisher whose triumphs throughout Europe last year earned him a place on the premier Mercedes racing team. Seaman, 24 years old, is a former Cambridge University student and one of the most promising of the younger European race drivers.

Both Nuvolari and Rosemeyer will also head their respective teams. Nuvolari's Alfa Romeo team will include Count Trossi, who drove brilliantly in last year's Vanderbilt inaugural, while Rosemeyer's Auto Union team-mate will be Ernst Delius, youthful understudy of his motor maestro of the wheel of the unique Auto Union powerhouse.

Three European Stars

But the European invasion, experts agree, rests chiefly on the shoulders of the three great drivers, Caracciola, Nuvolari and Rosemeyer, mounted in the three fastest racing cars of Europe.

Caracciola is hailed as a sports idol in all of the European capitals. He has won every grand prix event in Europe at least once.

In 1934, he established a new European record when he drove the Mercedes 204 miles an hour over a measured mile. He loves to drive in the rain. His victory in the Grand Prix at Monaco was achieved in a driving rain which hampered other drivers on the course but apparently aided Caracciola.

Army and Navy Athletes To Meet in Cross Country

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 15 (AP)—The Army and Navy will compete in a new field of sport—cross country—next year.

The addition of cross country brings to eight the number of sports in which the Army and Navy compete annually. Several years ago they began competing in gymnasium and fencing.

The gymnasium meet comes during the intercollegiates in which both the Army and Navy enter teams. Next year the Army and Navy fencers will be among the teams in a pentagonal meet at Princeton, N. J., on March 5. The two institutions have never met in a straight dual meet.

Other sports which bring the service teams together are football, basketball, baseball, lacrosse and track.

Yale Rows in Rain

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 15 (AP)—Yale's varsity crew engaged in a strenuous workout last night. Rowing a total of eight miles up and down the Thames River as it completed the opening day of drills for the Harvard regatta here June 25. A good part of the session was rowed in a heavy rain. The Blue oarsmen kept a 24 beat most of the way. One change was made in the freshman boat, Griswold, New York youth, replacing Dent.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	31	19	.620
Chicago	30	19	.612
St. Louis	26	20	.565
Pittsburgh	26	21	.553
Brooklyn	21	24	.467
Boston	20	27	.426
Philadelphia	19	29	.396
Cincinnati	17	31	.354

Results June 14

No games scheduled.

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Visit of Van Zeeland Stirs Growing Interest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 15—Widespread interest is developing here in the possible significance of the visit which Belgium's prime minister, Paul van Zeeland, is making to this city next week.

In all official quarters it is being stoutly insisted that it is a mere friendly visit which will result at the outside in providing President Roosevelt with a fresh and authoritative version of affairs in Europe. The fact can not be overlooked, however, that Mr. van Zeeland has during the past few months loomed increasingly large as the torch bearer of the doctrines of economic demobilization and more friendly relations among the rival groups of Europe.

He has been entrusted by Britain and France with the specific task of studying means of easing trade and financial restrictions as a possible first step toward some new political settlement which would relax Europe's tensions. He speaks for a country which has recently renounced its post-war commitments to France and reassumed a neutral position between France and Germany. Even more important, he is a leading personality in the Oslo group of small powers which has increasingly of late assumed the initiative in negotiations looking toward the settlement of many of the problems which make Europe today the great danger spot of the world.

No Specific Program

It is not assumed from these factors that he has any definite program to submit to President Roosevelt, nor that he wishes any special commitments from the United States. But it is important that the point of view of the neutral group of small powers is to be presented at first hand here in Washington by one of the ablest and best informed of its spokesmen.

Looking at Europe through the eyes of the small neutrals will be somewhat of a change for Washington. However much it may be denied, the fact has been obvious here since the passing of democratic Germany that America's diplomatic attitude toward Europe has generally been oriented in restrained harmony with Britain and France. The residuum of the war-time alliance and the general preference for democracies to dictatorships has had a continuing effect on the tone of relations. These factors will not end now. But they apparently are being supplemented by a desire to assume a somewhat more neutral attitude toward the divisions of the great powers.

The van Zeeland visit, even if it does nothing else, will advertise a disposition to exchange views with the small neutrals and, by implication, to approve the relativity more neutral attitude which they have.

A prominent official at the State Department stated privately today if this impression is produced by the visit, regardless of the justification for it, it would be a desirable and healthy achievement.

To Hold Old Friends

This does not mean any cooling toward old friends. The preference of the bulk of American public opinion for democracies and democratic countries is too deep seated to permit any such change. But there is a feeling in the State Department that the United States might make a greater contribution toward world peace and stability by starting from a more neutral-appearing point. As associates in such a peace approach the Oslo powers are attractive because they are both democratic and neutral.

To those favoring an orientation of American policy toward the Oslo group this would be an essential first step to any move by the United States toward economic or military demobilization in Europe. Whatever the specific reasons for the van Zeeland visit, it is expected to have the effect of thus clearing the way for any further step should it later seem desirable to go on.

While in Washington next week Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. van Zeeland will have both a formal meeting at the White House and an informal afternoon on the President's yacht Potomac where they can be by themselves and discuss anything they desire freely.

Bilbao Barricades Streets in Effort To Check Rebels

HENDAYE, Franco-Spanish Frontier, June 15 (AP)—Basque militiamen hurriedly threw up street barricades today for a last stand defense against insurgents fighting their way into Bilbao. Insurgent rifle bullets fell in the streets.

Houses near the outskirts of the ancient Basque capital were turned into machine-gun and rifle nests. Expert snipers picked advantageous spots from which to harry the invaders.

While the "last stand" preparations were being rushed, the rifle bullets from the outskirts, pinging into the cobblestone streets, brought home to defenders how close modern fight has drawn to a city which has been invincible for centuries.

Border advices said the defenders were facing the onslaught calmly.

During the night, Government artillery inside the city started a heavy bombardment of insurgent positions. While the shelling was at its height, long lines of automobiles sped out of Bilbao and along the Biscay coast carrying refugees toward Santander.

Lovalists Charge Entry Of Italo-German Arms Along Basque Front

VALENCIA, Spain, June 15 (AP)—The Defense Ministry yesterday charged newly arrived German and Italian soldiers, airplanes and munitions were concentrated with the insurgents on the Basque front.

The Ministry, conceding the insurgent advance on Bilbao, declared in a statement:

"The enemy, in the face of the non-intervention pact—an iniquitous farce which penalizes only the legitimate Government of Spain—has quadrupled its aviation effectives in recent months. It daily is receiving a large number of airplanes from Italy and Germany."

It charged further that armament imports also were increased vastly, stating they were being shipped through Portugal into insurgent ports on "board German warships and Spanish merchant ships ceded by the insurgents to the Government at Rome, which, with duplicate registry and duplicate flags, pose as Italian until entering the patrol zone, when they hoist the Spanish flag.

"Most implements of war are manned by German and Italian soldiers, who also continue to invade our territory, despite the non-intervention pact, and have been concentrated in the Basque country, where the enemy, at the end of two and one half months of a terrible offensive, accompanied by the cruelest bombardments in history, has succeeded in approaching Bilbao, breaking through the belt of defense fortifications. . . ."

Britain Asks Franco To Hold Up Bombing Until Civilians Depart

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 15—With the destruction of Guernica fresh in everyone's memory, the Britsih Government today instructed its Ambassador to Spain, Sir Henry O. Chilton, who has temporary headquarters at Hendaye, France, to urge Generalissimo Francisco Franco not to put into effect his threat to bomb Bilbao—at any rate not until the civil population has been evacuated.

The British action follows receipt by Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden of a cable from President Aguirre declaring that the Basque Government "has received information of an enemy threat to destroy the center of Bilbao with a very large force of war planes and artillery."

Señor Aguirre accordingly pleads with Mr. Eden "as initiator of a movement for the humanization of war to employ all diplomatic means at your disposal to prevent such outrage before we have been able to evacuate the civil population."

Mr. Eden's telegram to Ambassador Chilton speaks of the "hope and conviction of the British Government that the threat won't be put into effect."

The Basque Government itself refuses to speak of surrender, but the civil population is stated to be in process of removal either along the coast toward Santander or in some cases onto ships of British and other nationality in the harbor.

According to one British refugee the task of moving the civil population is seriously impeded by the action of enemy bombers which are destroying the roads leading westward from Bilbao.

Comintern Pushes United Front Under Guise of Aid for Spain

(Continued from Page 1)

national and to the Amsterdam Trade Union International, as well as to the Comintern in Moscow.

Dimitroff's Appeal

The head of the Comintern, Georg Dimitroff, immediately issued a fresh appeal for a united front between Communists and all other similar radical groups which the Comintern has vainly been seeking since 1934.

"Until now all attempts to unite support for the Spanish people have been disrupted," wrote Mr. Dimitroff. "To every worker, to every honest Socialist, the question now becomes: What kind of workers' international will ignore suggestions for such a united front? What kind of leaders will disrupt the unity of workers when the latter desire to thwart the Fascist aggression?"

This was clearly an attempt to turn the rank and file of Socialists and trade union members against their leaders, if the latter still refused to form a united front with the Comintern.

Moscow Never Neutral

From the beginning of the Spanish civil war, Soviet policy has differed from that of the neutral countries led by France and Britain. Moscow has never been neutral. She recognized from the outset that victory for the "rebels" in Spain would weaken Soviet security and therefore Moscow has done the utmost possible to support Madrid. She would undoubtedly have done more if she had not been handicapped by naval weakness and geographical position.

Moscow believes that if Germany and Italy entrench their influence in Spain they can confine France and Britain to Western Europe and give Germany a free hand in the East. If Germany feels safe in the West, Moscow believes she will accelerate her preparations to attack the Soviet Union.

Quite naturally, therefore, Russia has done everything possible to press France and Britain to support the Spanish Government against Germany and Italy.

Building Warily

But the Soviet Government has been in no position to break with France and Britain on the Spanish question or to battle openly with Germany and Italy in Spain without the assistance of other powers. After the bombing of Almeria, the Soviet Foreign Office acted as warily as the foreign offices of France and Britain. But Moscow has a second instrument of foreign policy—the Comintern—which can be used when the first instrument cannot. It is safe to assume that the Spanish Communist Party consulted Moscow before issuing its appeal for a united front and it is even more certain that the Dimitroff reply was first submitted to the Kremlin.

Now as in the past, Moscow makes use of this double-edged weapon—the Foreign Office and the Comintern. The latter can perform functions which it is not expedient for the former to exercise. The effectiveness of the device depends upon the degree to which it is understood abroad.

Work Week

(Continued from Page 1)

nation the advantages of technological betterment.

Where the clash with the Moulton doctrine comes is over the 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 Americans now unemployed. It is a real clash, precipitated by the labor leaders like Mr. Lewis, and shared in by the sponsors of the present bill. If the Black-Connery bill goes into effect, establishing what will probably be a basic 40-hour week, it will mean that these opponents of Dr. Moulton and the Brookings Institution have carried their rival thesis into law.

Expressed statistically, Dr. Moulton contends that what is needed to restore the United States to the 1929 prosperity level, taking into account the increased population total, is a 43-hour week, not a 40-hour week. But this statistical difference is only the final expression of the divergence. There is a wide split as to public policy in the matter which begins long before this.

Finding Jobs for Jobless

Supporters of the Black-Connery bill, in brief, do not think jobs are going to be found for 9,000,000 unemployed if the work week is lengthened. The whole tendency is in the opposite direction. Hours of work have been growing shorter for years and decades, they declare. Why should they be lengthened now? Shorter hours means more jobs.

Most Black-Connery supporters appear to agree with Dr. Moulton that the only means of raising living standards is to produce and distribute more goods. But how to get that maximum of goods produced? Lengthening the work week might increase output of men now in jobs, but it would delay putting to work the army of unemployed. A shorter work week with that army of 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 men employed, or even half of them, would produce more goods, it is asserted, than the longer work week without the army.

Thus the lines between shorter or longer working hours are drawn.

It is the contention of Dr. Moulton that "in aggregate terms the volume of production in these lines (durable goods) would have to be roughly 60 per cent higher than it was in 1936, and approximately one third higher than during the boom period of 1925-1929," in order to catch up with the lag in durable goods production, and to give the increased national population the earlier prosperity level.

To achieve this goal, Dr. Moulton estimates that "from 8,000,000 to 9,000,000 additional workers would be needed." And he adds, "There can be no doubt that the work requirements to restore living standards during the next five years are more than sufficient to absorb the entire volume of unemployment now existing."

Point of Agreement

Coming back therefore to the basic matter of longer or shorter working week, Dr. Moulton contends the present unemployed army will be absorbed if productive capacity is expanded in proportion to growth of population to achieve 1929 living standards, and he wants a longer work week to start off with. His opponents agree with the first part of this, but want to start off with a shorter work week.

There the dispute rests, and it is the subject of daily testimony before the joint committee.

One other matter should be emphasized. Contrary to reports identifying the new bill with a general tariff increase, there is no tariff provision in the present measure. The situation is as follows: a group, led by Representative William P. Connery Jr. of Massachusetts chairman of the House Labor Committee, argues that the proposed shorter work week may raise costs in certain industries, like tetxiles, and that the proposed fair standards board should consequently have authority to meet subsequent foreign competition by tariff adjustments.

This proposal has not been incorporated in the bill however, and it is extremely doubtful if it could secure congressional approval.

George H. Davis, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce, attacking the Black-Connery bill today on the witness stand, declared it was "extraordinary in character," that it could be justified only by an emergency, and that he knew of "no such emergency."

Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, differed from John L. Lewis, and supported Section 5 of the act providing for federal wage and hour fixing in substandard industries.

Mr. Lewis had opposed the provision, but Mr. Hillman thought that omission of the section would "emasculate" the bill.

Large Wheat Yield Seen for Oklahoma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., June 15—After several years of semi-failure of crops from drouth and other conditions, Oklahoma is rejoicing in a wheat harvest which, according to the estimate of federal agencies, gauged on harvesting now in full swing, will produce 50,000,000 bushels of wheat.

This is the largest wheat crop in six years and almost doubles the output of last year which yielded 27,000,000 bushels. This year's crop places Oklahoma second in state ranking as to volume, Kansas being first.

Some harvesting is going on in all sections of the State. Combines and binders in the southwest portion are moving rapidly from one field to another, with the heaviest activity sweeping steadily northward.

Imperial Conference Closes

(Continued from Page 1)

representatives of the chief co-equal nations of the British Commonwealth have been almost daily engaged in long consultations with one another.

It was held with one regard to ceremony in the red and gold upholstered "Queen Anne's room" in ancient St. James's Palace where princely pictures and masses of polished armor actually worn by the procession of British royalties going back more than a thousand years symbolized the continuity of the crown as a binding link of the Empire's unity at the present time.

Common Views Achieved

The day's proceedings were mostly taken up with speeches by the prime ministers of Canada, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand and Britain, supplemented by representation of a loyal address to King George VI and the reading of his reply.

Behind these formalities lies the achievement of increased mutual knowledge of common difficulties and respective viewpoints, with the substitution of personal contact and the close understanding it connotes for the less revealing methods of long range inter-communication hitherto relied upon in day-to-day relations among far separated governments concerned.

"Our discussions," Prime Minister W. Mackenzie King of Canada said, "have disclosed how inseparable is the welfare of each member and of the Commonwealth as a whole from the peace and well-being of mankind."

Emphasis on Co-operation

"This conference," said Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons of Australia, "will go down to history as one at which the successful application of the principles for which the British Commonwealth stands was first clearly demonstrated." Mr. Lyons also defined these "principles" as progressive evolution of free co-operation among great self-governing states.

Prime Minister J. B. M. Hertzog of South Africa dealt more with peace. War as a policy, he said, is today more than ever proving its futility and is being discredited. "The moment," General Hertzog added, "is fast approaching when only as a measure of self-defense in an hour of despair will war be resorted to."

The Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Michael J. Savage, said: "The old contest for the balance of power in foreign affairs must not be allowed again to find a place in the deliberations of mankind, and further attempts to expand trade and renew the struggle for foreign markets without recourse to improved standards of life for the people must be abandoned."

Restoration of Confidence

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, defined the chief objective of this Imperial Conference as the "maintenance of peace and removal of the causes which have so long delayed the restoration of the confidence of the world."

Going on to speak of the part played in international appeasement by economic adjustments, Mr. Chamberlain said: "In our united declaration of desire to co-operate with other nations in examining the obstacles which prevent a freer flow of trade through international channels and in promoting improvement in standard of living we have shown that selfish and exclusive economic nationalism forms no part of our common creed."

New Old-Age Pension Plan Is Launched by Clements

LOS ANGELES, June 15 (AP)—Formation of a new old-age pension plan to be known as the All-America, Inc., was announced yesterday by R. E. Clements, co-founder with Dr. Francis E. Townsend of the Townsend pension movement.

The new organization, Mr. Clements said, will work for a 2 per cent transactions tax to provide a retirement pension not to exceed $100 for those past 60. Any excess from the levy would be prorated among the blind, crippled and other unfortunates to remove them from public charity. Mr. Clements said incorporation papers are being prepared.

Flying Automobile Exhibition Is Set For Late Summer

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 15 (AP)—Dreams of a flying automobile with a top air speed of 125 miles an hour and a maximum ground speed of 75 are about to come true here.

An automobile manufacturer is developing the convertible vehicles and plans to give demonstrations "in every principal city in the country" late in the summer.

Paul G. Hoffman, president of the company, explained, how the flying car would operate. Here's what he said the air-minded motorist could do with it:

"Drive out of the family garage, go to a near-by field or airport, attach the wings in three minutes, shift the power to the propeller and be off 'in a cloud of dust' to the air lanes."

The machine will cruise at 105 miles an hour and can carry fuel enough to travel 400 air miles, Mr. Hoffman said. It has a landing speed of 45 miles an hour.

The aircraft-automobile has no rudder. A "stick" extending downward from the cabin ceiling and an attached revolving wheel are the controls.

$26,000,000 Cost For 24 New Films Of United Artists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—Following the recent announcement that its associated producers will spend a total of $26,000,000 on 24 film productions for 1937-38 release, United Artists is holding two sales conventions this week. The first is now in session at the Waldorf-Astoria here and the second will begin in the Palmer House, Chicago, on Thursday, June 17.

Home office executives, producers' representatives and sales exchange heads are attending the three-day New York meeting. Under discussion are sales campaigns for films from Charles Chaplin, Samuel Goldwyn, Walter Wanger, David O. Selznick and Alexander Korda. The general production plans of these film makers were revealed last month following the annual stockholders' meeting attended by Dr. A. H. Giannini, chairman and president, Mary Pickford, Douglas Fairbanks, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Korda and Mr. Goldwyn.

Joel McCrea, Humphrey Bogart, Barbara Stanwyck, John Boles, Gary Cooper and Merle Oberon are among the players to be featured in Goldwyn productions. These will include "Dead End," from the stage success, directed by William Wyler; "The Hurricane," by Nordhoff and Hall, authors of "Mutiny on the Bounty," which is now being directed by John Ford; "The Adventures of Marco Polo," and "The Goldwyn Follies," a technicolor extravaganza.

Another United Artists producer who plans to enter the field of the musical film is Walter Wanger, from whose studios "Walter Wanger's Vogues of 1938" and "52nd Street" will issue. Mr. Wanger will also produce "Stand-In," with Leslie Howard and "Personal History," adapted from the Vincent Sheehan book.

"Knight Without Armor," co-starring Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat, heads Mr. Korda's production schedule for the coming season. Mr. Donat also will appear in "Four Feathers." Merle Oberon will star in "The Divorce of Lady X" as well as a technicolor picture, so far untitled.

Mr. Selznick's 1937-38 program will be headed by "The Prisoner of Zenda," now nearing completion under the direction of John Cromwell, with Ronald Colman, Madeleine Carroll and Douglas Fairbanks Jr., in the cast. Mark Twain's classic, "The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" is also to be made in the Selznick International studios.

Stamp Auctioneers Search in Summer For Autumn Sales

NEW YORK, June 15 (AP)—Summer is the season in which promoters of postage stamp auctions canvass the nation in search of material to auction during the sales season starting in September.

Few of the larger auction houses conduct sales during the summer, on the theory that wealthy buyers are on vacations. Support for this theory is found in the fact that auction prices slump somewhat during the hot months, resulting in dissatisfaction to the sellers.

Several leads to auction material may be obtained from a study of mailing lists. If a collector who bid heavily at one time has failed to send in a bid sheet in recent months, it may mean he has lost interest in stamps and may be considering selling out.

Other auction material is obtained through advertising, and by personal visits to collectors throughout the country. Selling of collections to settle estates of philatelists brings considerable business to auction houses.

Auction dealers jealously guard their mailing lists. If these have been built up over a period of years, it is likely they will contain some heavy bidders who buy exclusively at their favorite sales, and few promoters will turn a name like this over to a competitor, even at a price.

Mailing lists of stamp collectors may be purchased from several sources, but as a rule established auctioneers prefer to build up their lists from responses to advertising, on the theory that a person who spends time and postage answering an advertisement soliciting bidders is a better prospect than most names found on a commercial mailing list.

'Best Seller' Stuff Seen Lurking In Latin and Greek

ATLANTA, Ga., June 15 (AP)—What are the chances of a "best seller" written in Latin or Greek?

Prof. Catherine Torrance of Agnes Scott College says a movement now beginning in the Middle West and South to do away with the "hic, haec, hoc" method of teaching Latin and Greek offers an opportunity for such a book.

Professor Torrance is a member of the committee on the present satus of classical education, which, paradoxically, is trying to change that status.

"There is a trend to keep the classics static, which will kill them if it isn't stopped," she said.

Professor Torrance says what the committee wants is to do up the classic languages in modern dress, add splashes of color, and spice them so the rising generation of school-going youngsters will take to them like ducks to water.

"Boys like history and girls like romance," says Professor Torrance, "and there is an ample supply of both in the literature of these languages when we get them from behind the camouflage of grammatical forms."

Modern education has developed methods for enthralling the interest of pupils for almost all types of instruction. Notable exceptions, says Professor Torrance, are Latin and Greek. Many colleges are easing away from teaching them at all.

"Some teachers are getting into step with the new trend, but they are few," she said.

Ban on Advertising By Dentists Upheld

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., June 15—The battle against an act of the 1936 Virginia General Assembly, which made it illegal for dentists to advertise services and prices, was lost recently when the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals at Wytheville affirmed a decree of Judge Julien Gunn of the City Circuit Court of Richmond sustaining the validity of the law.

The issue was revived when Dr. A. H. Coe of Richmond was refused an injunction in the Richmond court to prevent the State dental board from revoking his license under the act. Dr. Coe attacked the statute as void on the grounds that it violated Article 1, section 1, of the Virginia Bill of Rights, and the due process clause of both the Federal and State constitutions, because it applied to dentists only, and because it provided the trial of so-called "unethical" dentists before a board composed exclusively of so-called "ethical" dentists.

In upholding the refusal of the lower court to grant Dr. Coe an injunction, the Supreme Court of Appeals cited numerous opinions by State supreme courts and others by the federal courts, particularly Semler vs. Oregon State board, 294, U. S. 608, decided April 1, 1936, in which Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes held that a somewhat similar statute was not repugnant to the Constitution. The result of his decision is to hold that the State has the right, in the exercise of its police power, to regulate the practice of dentistry, the court declared.

Boy Scouts From China

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — China's National Boy Scouts Association announces that it will send nine Boy Scouts and two Scoutmasters to attend the World Boy Scouts Jamboree in Holland between July 31 and Aug. 13. The jamboree takes place every four years.

Summer Visitor Makes $16,000 Find on Beach

LONGPORT, N. J., June 15 (AP)—Local residents were all but kicking themselves yesterday for passing by an insignificant-looking mass of substance that floated ashore. James Schurrman, a visitor from Ottawa Canada, was curious about it. Two hours afterward he was on a train headed for New York. In a suitcase was what he believed to be 26 pounds of pure ambergris, calculated to be worth more than $16,000.

The stuff looked like unhardened concrete, but Mr. Schurrman observed oil coming from it. He had never seen ambergris, but he guessed it was that. He went to the town library and learned that ambergris would dissolve in hot alcohol. The stuff dissolved, all right. Mr. Schurman had it packed in his suitcase and was on his way to the railroad station before he told anyone of his find.

Mark Twain 'Quotation' Contest Is Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 15—Announcement of the eleventh annual international prize of $50 for the best five quotations from Mark Twain's books answering the question, "What five things have you learned from reading Mark Twain?" has been made by the Mark Twain Association here.

With every quotation given, the contestant should state what he learned from the quotation. All quotations must be typewritten and only on one side of the page. The number of words in each quotation may vary, but the total number in the five quotations is not to exceed 300 words. The contest closes Oct. 1, 1937. The prize will be given on Sunday, Nov. 28, 1937.

Tax Evasions

(Continued from Page 1)

bers of Congress calling for names, amounts paid, or other relevant facts.

Exactly how long the investigation will take, and whether accused citizens will take it upon themselves to appear before the committee, remain to be seen.

An executive meeting of the joint committee is today discussing details. The House members, named yesterday, include Representative Doughton and the following: Representative Thomas H. Cullen of New York, ranking Democratic member of the Wals and Means Committee; Representatives Jere Cooper of Tennessee and Fred M. Vinson of Kentucky, the committee's tax experts; Representative Allen Treadway of Massachusetts, the committee's ranking Republican member of the Ways and Means Crowther of New York, next ranking Repubiucan member.

Senatorial members, appointed last Saturday, include Senators Harrison of Mississippi; William H King (D) of Utah; Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Robert M. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, and Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas.

Zanzibar Leader in Cloves

The clove industry of Zanzibar yields the bulk of the world's supply. The copra industry is next in importance in the island.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON, 226-232-236-264-270 Bay State Rd.—Owned by Boston University, fronting Charles River, all outside exposure, 8 minutes to Park St., 4-5-6 rooms, bath, refrigeration, resident manager, 226 Bay State Rd., Apt. 3, Ken. 2444 or superintendent in each house.

BOSTON—Much reduced subrental to September, fine four-room suite; No. 41 at 74 Fenway; renewal optional. LAF 4306 days.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

BUSINESS woman offers share attractive four-room apartment business girls; all subways. Business phone, MOhawk 4-2371, Jackson Heights, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ATTRACTIVE 3-room apartment, convenient Columbia University; terms attractive to students. Write HENDRICKSON, 754 West End Ave., Grantwood, N. J.

N. Y. C., 655 Pelham Parkway—Two-room apartment, cross ventilation, near Bronx Park; piano, radio, reasonable. Phone Olinville 2-8877 (Apt. 2-K).

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USED carpets, selection quality grades sacrificing 50c yard up. GRAND CENTRAL CARPET, 150 E. 42nd, New York. Lexington 2-2882.

BROADLOOM carpets, many room sized bargains (not all colors), linoleum drastically reduced. DEXTER CARPET, 127 Madison Ave., New York.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2234.

MISS ARNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Dr. (115th); trained nurses, also practical; governesses; infants' nurses. N. Y. C. Un. 4-5242.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Remodeling, Ready-to-Wear and Custom made Garments
COLD STORAGE Custom-made Cloth Coats. 345 Seventh Ave., N. Y. C. PE 6-2279.
Low summer prices. Also

UNUSUAL VALUES—Fur Coats, Scarfs, fine quality, newest styles; ready-to-wear or custom-made; reliable fur storage, repairing, remodeling; low summer rates. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 332 Seventh Ave., corner W. 29th St., New York City., 4th Floor. Longacre 5-4047.

HELP WANTED

EXPERIENCED cook wanted for small guest house on the Cape. Write FLAGSTONE, Dennis, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY, general assistant; small busy office. Write fully, stating salary. Write Box M-26, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded home for rest and study; attention if desired. MRS. D. S. ANDREWS, So. Grand Ave. and Jefferson St., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Free. 7705

JEWELERS

WEDDING RINGS, Watches and Diamonds. Watches for Graduation. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

EXPERT PERSONAL WORK REASONABLE PRICES
Arthur W Fitt 26 West St., Boston

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N. Y. C., Radio City Vicinity, 10 W. 47th (400)—Newly furnished private offices; desk space; reasonable (mail, telephone, $2.50); stenographer.

PAYING GUESTS

APPLE HILL INN, BANTAM LAKE
Restful homelike vacation place in the country; game room, tennis, lake sports; 30 guests; rates $22.50-$35; 10th season. MR. and MRS. E. F. ENGLE, Lakeside, Conn.

PIANOS FOR SALE

COSTLY Baldwin-built period grand piano, walnut case; real bargain for quick cash sale. BALDWIN PIANO WAREROOMS, INC., 150 Boylston Street, Boston.

PIANOS WANTED

STEINWAY GRANDS—Please mention number, size, color; radius 500 miles New York. ERNEST DAVIS, 325 W. 57th, N. Y. C.

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ALFRED R. STARR
Specializing in Noise Reduction
Auto Radios. Sales, Installation
Un. 4-2850. 616 West 116th St., N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1902 R St.—Beautiful refined home, large rooms, private baths; generous home cooked meals; convenient to church and government buildings. Decatur 1754.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St. Tel. CIrcle 7702.

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Ave.—Attractive rooms, overlooking The Mother Church park; permanent or transient guests. COM. 4939. M. PEAKES.

N. Y. C., 417 Riverside Drive, Apt. 5-A—Front with kitchenette connecting room with bath and shower telephone. University 4-6547. Private family.

N. Y. C. (2025 Broadway, 70th St., Apt. 4-B)—Available single-double; piano optional; running water; kitchenette; elevator; transients. (Endicott 2-3718).

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—On ocean front, desirable rooms, private home; near good restaurants; easy commuting Boston. MRS. WARDWELL, 225 Humphrey St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SEEKING BETTER POSITION!
Capable young executive, well trained in advertising and sales promotion work. Experience domestic and foreign markets; No failures in past record. Thorough creative planner with instinct for merchandising "slants". Sound copy, layout and color ideas. That sell honestly. Write Box H-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N.Y.C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

A YOUNG experienced kindergarten training school graduate desires position as tutor or governess. KATHLEEN CRAM, Tel. COM. 1259, 56 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.

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NORTH SCITUATE Cottages, furnished, to let or for sale; beach or country. T. ASHLEY, 3 Gannet Road, at ocean end of street. Tel. No. Scituate, Mass. 217-W or HUBbard 2800.

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WANTED TO BUY

WANTED — Women's worn fur coats; Hudson Seal, Persian Mink, Leopard and others; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wis. 7-7969.

HIGH prices paid in cash for worn-old fur coats; Hudson Seal, Mink, Persian, Leopard, Krimmer and others. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., N. Y. Opp. Macy's. Chickering 4-4408.

European Local Classified

(Continued)

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DOUGLAS, "Hazelwood," 20 Murray's Rd.—Close sea, central amusements, service, comfort, separate tables, h. & c. water all bedrooms; board residence; terms moderate. CORRIS.

EASTBOURNE—Board residence, close sea; June 35/-, July, August 2 gns. 29 Penhale Road. Royal Parade. Tel. 1470.

ISLE OF MAN, Douglas, 6 Rose Mount—Select apartments, board residence; near shops, buses and Christian Science church; terms moderate. MRS. M. HOLDEN.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BOURNEMOUTH—Girls of all nationalities received; bright sunny home; excellent facilities learning English, etc.; tennis, riding. Misses Jarvis and Cowley Turland, Kingsthorpe, Swanmore Rd.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

LIVERPOOL—Pure home-made marmalade; orange, ginger, grapefruit; 4 cartons 2/6, 6 cartons 3/6. Ginsburg, 54 Coltart Rd.

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LADY seeks any position of trust, business or private; highest references; nurse, companion, good reader, housekeeper, plain sewing, also secretarial work, bookkeeping, knowledge shorthand and typewriting. MISS E. ARTISS, at Coventry House, Northumberland Place, Teignmouth, Devon.

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Alton Court 24 CRAVEN HILL GARDENS, LANCASTER GATE, LONDON, W. 2.
Quiet, comfortable Guest House, good cooking, H. and C., Divan beds. Close to buses, tubes, Park. From 2½ guineas inclusive.

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Next door Christian Science church. 46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room; acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. HOSIER.

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SANDRINGHAM PRIVATE HOTEL
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Staffield House Comfy, Modern, Quiet MR. and MRS. TURVER

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Local Classified Advertising

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A few yards from Hyde Park and Kensington Gardens Buses and Tubes to all parts. Hot and cold water in bedrooms. Ample bathrooms H/C. Inclusive terms from 3 gns. per week
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Near to Christian Science church.

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High Situation; Quiet and Comfortable
CENTRAL HEATING
Moderate terms Brochure on Request

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DOUGLAS—Corrins, "Cliffside" boarding establishment; our aim: to combine comfort, cleanliness, excellent catering, good service and every satisfaction; minute sea 41 Castle Mona Avenue

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Comfortable Family Hotel Running water

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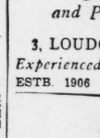

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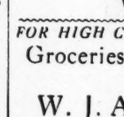
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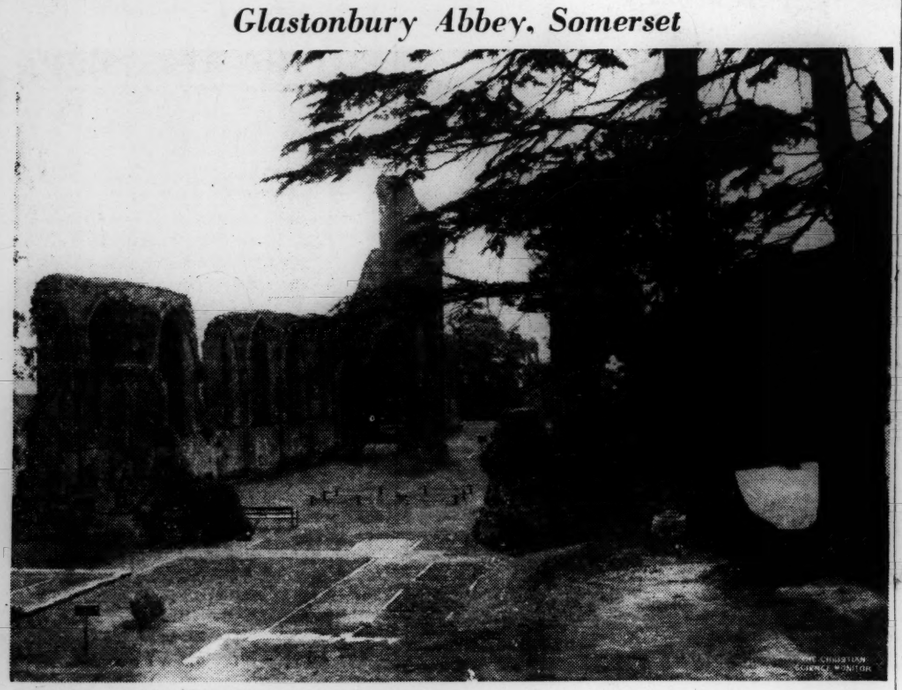

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Robert Edwin Peary

(1856-1920)

PEARY was the American who discovered the North Pole.
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Born in Pennsylvania, Peary passed his boyhood in Maine.
He did well at school; he stood high at Bowdoin College.
In 1891 the Navy selected him for detailed engineering work.
He became engineer-in-chief of the Nicaraguan survey.
One day he was rummaging through the shelves of a bookshop.
He picked up a dusty pamphlet on the "Inland Ice of Greenland.
This kindled his imagination, and he plunged into the subject.

* * *

THE tale related in the books was far from a cheerful one.
Ship after ship had gone in vain into that polar wilderness.
For centuries, sailors had beaten in vain against its icy walls.
Yet, why not try again to solve the mystery of the North?
His superiors frowned when Peary asked for six months' leave.
However, he expressed such eloquence that they let him go.

* * *

A FEW persons read the reports on Greenland at his return.
But his colleagues looked at him with intense disapproval.
Was it not glorious enough for any man to serve in the Navy?
The engineer resumed his work, dreaming of the white country.
He was yearning for the North, the far North of Greenland.
What if over it should lie the famous highway to the Pole?
Again he applied for a leave, and again they let him depart.
When he came back a year later, his plan was established:
He knew that the North Pole stood on a frozen polar ocean.
The way to it was on uneven and treacherous hummocks of ice.
None could tell what perilous crevasses loomed in the path.
Yet he would reach that Pole: he was going to learn how.

* * *

THIS time Peary sailed quietly from New York Harbor.
Then he joined a tribe of Eskimos and became one of them.
He traveled up and down hundreds of miles of coast all alone.
He studied the secrets of polar currents, those of the ice.
At intervals he would go home and then rush to the North again
In 1908 he found that he had been experimenting for 20 years.
Considerable funds came to him through private contributions.
And the explorer finally sailed off on a steamer of his own.

* * *

WHEN spring came around there were 413 miles to conquer.
Sometimes the men must hack their way through with pickaxes
Nevertheless, they pushed arduously forward day by day.
Only a small party could make the last lap to the Pole.
Fewer men and lighter sledges gave more assurance of success.
So Peary began to send his companions back one after the other.
He kept Hansen, the trusted Negro, and four stalwart Eskimos.
And he led these friends across the last 133 miles of ice.
On the morning of April 6, they reached the Pole at last!
"All in all, a calm spot," wrote the leader in his diary.
At home, the greatest honors were awarded to dauntless Peary
Endless invitations took him on a long journey over Europe.
Then he retired and lived happily in Maine for many years.
He is recalled not only as the man who discovered the Pole.
He is recalled as the man who succeeded by refusing to fail.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra
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Old Guild Houses, Antwerp

Monitor Camera Club from Walter H. Storer

The Fountain of Brabo Is on the Right

Sunbonnet Sue

Children's Corner

Aunt Polly Pig Again

"It seems to me, Uncle Peter," said Jennie, "that it is a very long time since we have heard anything about Aunt Polly Pig."

"He's forgotten Aunt Polly Pig," said Jimmie.

"I haven't," said Jennie. "Once upon a time she came to make a visit with Mr. and Mrs. Pig. And then she stayed and she stayed."

"And after a while she was just as much Edward Elephant's Aunt Polly as she was Percy Pig's Aunt Polly," said Jimmie.

"They shared her just the way they do everything," said Jennie.

"She rode a bicycle," said Jimmie. "But I guess he's forgotten her."

"You are mistaken," said Uncle Peter. "Nobody could ever forget Miss Polly Pig. Even if they tried as hard as they could, they couldn't.

"As Edward Elephant said to Percy Pig, 'Percy, I do sometimes almost wish I could forget Aunt Polly for a few minutes. When I think of her I want to see her and then I can't think of anything else. It interferes with my studies.'

"'That is the way it is with me, Edward,' said Percy. 'But she will soon be back now. It is quite a while since Papa and Mamma had a telegram to say she had started.'"

"Where had she gone?" asked Jennie.

"The reason I have not told you anything recently about Aunt Polly Pig," said Uncle Peter, "is because she was away."

"But where has she been?" asked Jimmie.

"Where she came from," said Uncle Peter. "As you may remember, Miss Pig had been a schoolteacher in California, which is on the other side of the United States from where Percy Pig and Edward Elephant live with their loving parents.

"But one day Miss Pig had thought how nice it would be to visit her fine brother, Percy Pig, Senior, and his dear wife Emily, and the more she thought about it, the better she liked the idea. So she had resigned from schoolteaching and made herself some sandwiches, and hopped on her bicycle, and ridden across the United States to make Mr. and Mrs. Pig a visit. And then one day she had thought how nice it would be to see some of her friends in California, so she had made herself some more sandwiches, and hopped on her bicycle, and ridden back again."

"I'm glad she's coming back to visit Mr. and Mrs. Pig," said Jennie.

"So is everybody," said Uncle Peter. "Mr. and Mrs. Pig and Percy Pig and Edward Elephant and Mr. and Mrs. Elephant. For some weeks every Saturday, when there isn't any school, Percy Pig and Edward Elephant have got out their bicycles and gone as far as they had time to go to meet Aunt Polly Pig.

"When they had gone as far as they could and still have time to get home for lunch they turned around and rode home very much disappointed, but hopeful for the next Saturday. There was a hill where they stopped and turned round.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Right in Front of Them Came—Aunt Polly Pig

"But they never saw Aunt Polly from the top of the hill."

"Oh, I hoped she would come, said Jennie.

"She did," said Uncle Peter. "Only last Saturday.

"'Do you think we will see her this time, Edward?' said Percy.

"'I hope so, Percy,' said Edward 'Push on, push on.'

"So up the hill they went, side by side and slower and slower. And when they got almost but not quite to the top—'Aunt Polly! Aunt Polly!' cried Percy Pig and Edward Elephant in one breath. For right in front of them, bicycling over the top of the hill, came Aunt Polly Pig, riding her bicycle and eating a sandwich at the same time.

Come With Me To Mexico

38

Hotels

Since a person spends a third of his life in bed, that time should be spent as comfortably as possible; so let us consider for a moment the hotel situation in the City of Mexico:

The Reforma is brand new and modernistic—no, ultra-modernistic! It is on the beautiful Paseo de la Reforma, and not too far out. Each room has a bath, air conditioning, steam heat, and ice water; and single rooms can be had for 10 pesos, and double rooms for 13—up, of course. It is the capital's swankiest.

The Geneve is perhaps the largest in the city. It is in the diplomatic quarter (Liverpool 133); and if you like your nights quiet, you can do far worse. We wanted to be handy to the American Embassy, so we took a delightful double room, with a bath done in antique tile, and agreed to pay 18 pesos ($5); but when we received our bill we found that the manager had given the "Monitor man" a 50 per cent courtesy discount. (Thanks, too, Mr. Manager, for the flowers!) Single rooms (without bath) begin at 5 pesos, double rooms at 10.

The Ontario (Uruguay 87) is newly remodeled and refurnished, and it is in the heart of things. Single rooms and bath begin at 7 pesos (American plan, 12); double rooms, at 10 (A. P., 18). Good food; attractive roof garden.

The Ritz (Av. Madero near Bolivar) is centrally located, and offers cosmopolitan service and a refined atmosphere. Single rooms begin at 10 pesos, double at 12.

The Danky (Donato Guerra 10) is modern and has every convenience. Despite reasonable rates, it appealed to a globe-trotting friend of mine who could have stopped anywhere—or, for that matter, could have bought a hotel.

The Guardiola (across from Sanborn's, on Av. Madero) offers comfortable accommodations at low rates. A friend who lives in quiet refinement in St. Louis found this quite to her liking.

The Imperial (Paseo de la Reforma) provides comfort at comfortable rates; and the folks I found in the lobby were a cosmopolitan lot.

The San Angel Inn (in the suburb of that name) offers that "something different" for those who demand it, and are willing to pay for it.

There are dozens of other hotels, among them some which were under construction when I was there in April; but space restricts me to the mention of only a few—however, you cannot go far wrong in the hotels in the capital.

Of course, the modern motor court has found a foothold in the city; and if you prefer this kind of service, with your car handy, you have only to follow the arrows to the Shirley Courts (Manuel Villalongin 151). Every hotel facility is available; and double room (with shower) rates start at 7.50 pesos.

If your trip is being made on a shoestring, however, you will be able to find reasonably comfortable rooms for 3 pesos—and the peso, you remember, is only 28 cents.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

In Lighter Vein

Practice

The fact that he has been appearing on concert platforms for the past 40 years suggests that he is a vocalist of no mean agility.—American Paper.

No doubt he has often had reason to be thankful for his ability to dodge.—Unidentified.

Overlooked

Boss: "What do you want?"

Clerk: "May I use your 'phone? My wife told me to ask you for a salary increase, but she forgot to tell me how much."

—London Opinion

During the Coronation

Warder: "You'll have to take in a boarder for a week or so. London's full up for the Coronation."

Highland Tale

Sandy: "When is Annie McTavish goin' to let you marry her?"

Andy: "It's very uncertain. Some person gave her a big pad o' notepaper with her name printed on it. She won't get married till it's used up—an' she writes very few letters on account of the postage."—Pearson's

Correct

Girl (to jeweler): "I want you to settle an argument. I say you pronounce the name of this stone as 'turkwoys,' and my friend says it is 'turkwos.' Who is right?"

Jeweler: "I'm afraid you are both wrong. The correct pronunciation is 'glass.'"—Tit-Bits.

Old Timer

An old timer is one who remembers when they cured crime in the high chair instead of trying to stop it in the electric chair.

His Father Writes Him for Money

"Pardon me, but are you a student at this university?"

"No, ma'am! Just a football player."

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Crests

A young woman living in a town where there are a large number of college and high school fraternities and sororities found that various articles marked with the crests of these organizations had a ready sale among students. Girls' triangular scarves with either crests or Greek letters block-printed in the corner were popular for wear with sweaters. Handkerchiefs were also block-printed in this way. Parchment lamp shades with fraternity crests done in oils were good sellers; and waste baskets painted in school or fraternity colors found ready sale.

The young woman was also able to place her goods in student supply stores and the local department stores eventually sold her goods.—M. R., Liberty, Mo.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: According to statistics, the eggs produced in New York State would supply each person in New York City with only a dozen eggs every six months.

Factual Figuring: 6 (Brazil) plus 4 (Peru, Ecuador, Colombia, Chile), minus 2 (Bolivia, Paraguay), times 9 (Argentina), divided by 3 (British, Dutch, French) equals 24.

Letter Juggling: ..rtist, Traits, Strait.

What is the Number?: 5 or 0.

Fun With Antonyms: Assert—contradict; split—unite; expedite—impede; pardon—condemn; discredit—exalt; improve—impair; disarrange—adjust; sustain—repeal; permit—deny; esteem—contemn.

Quotation for Today

IT is hard to fail; but it is worse never to have tried to succeed.
—THEODORE ROOSEVELT

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Shepherd

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Kansas City, Mo.

Doing unto another as he would have others do unto him is obviously the daily rule of a shepherd dog here.

The object of his protection and unselfishness is a blind dog, who, like himself, is homeless.

In the storage yard of a lumber company they have found shelter beneath some lumber piled for seasoning. When the afflicted dog leaves the improvised home the shepherd is close behind to protect him from motorcars and from falling lumber.

Sometimes they walk near the river; and when thirsty, the shepherd leads his friend down the steep rocky bank to drink.

When the benefactor scouts the vicinity for food, one bone is not enough to find. The second one is taken to within reach of the other dog, and the shepherd returns to his own.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A hint as to the subject of today's cryptogram is contained in the first "word" as coded:

EGGSACTLY BS DBEBTDBTGD.

BFH HYYD IASCJGHC TL 'LHK

'MSAN 'DBEBH KSJOC DJIOM

HEGF IHADSL TL 'LHK 'MSAN

'GTBM KTBF SLOM E CSPHL

HYYD HQHAM DTR USLBFD.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the name of the largest country of South America ——; add the number of countries of South America that border on the Pacific Ocean ——; subtract the number of countries that do not border either on the Atlantic or the Pacific Ocean ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the second largest country of this same continent ——; and divide by the number of Guianas in South America ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming three different 6-letter words from the six letters given below. Use all six letters in each word:

A I R S T T

'What Is the Number?

A number is multiplied by one less than itself; and then one half of the product taken. If the result thus obtained is twice the original number, what is the original number?

Fun With Antonyms?

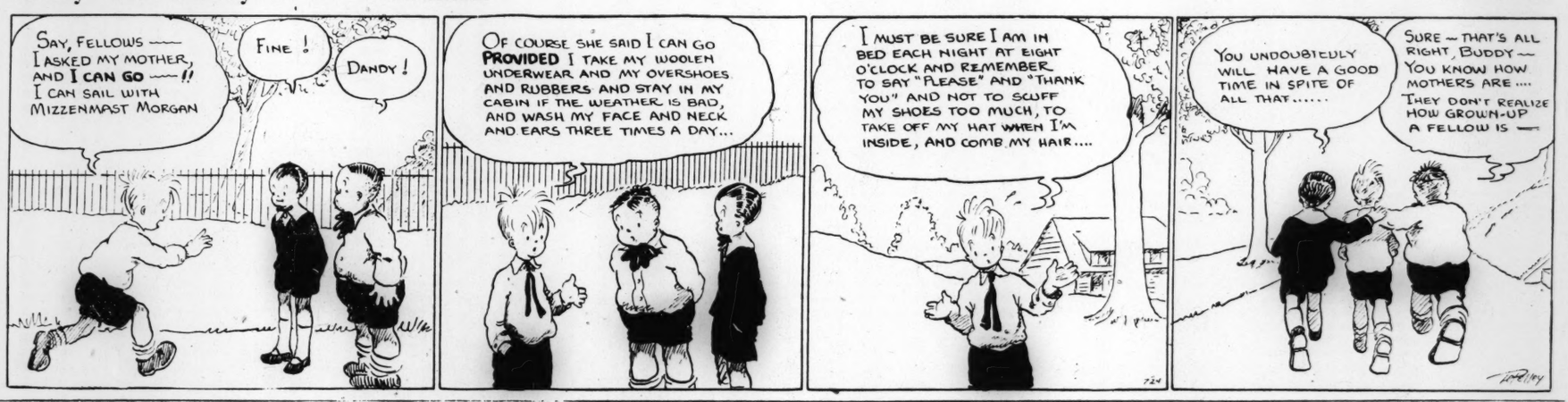
Here are 10 more words to be paired off with their antonyms. The first has been checked, as usual.

1	assert	condemn	
2	split	impair	
3	expedite	contradict	✓
4	pardon	repeal	
5	discredit	contemn	
6	improve	deny	
7	disarrange	impede	
8	sustain	unite	
9	permit	exalt	
10	esteem	adjust	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Instructions*

By LE PELLEY


SAY, FELLOWS — I ASKED MY MOTHER, AND I CAN GO —!! I CAN SAIL WITH MIZZENMAST MORGAN
FINE!
DANDY!
OF COURSE SHE SAID I CAN GO PROVIDED I TAKE MY WOOLEN UNDERWEAR AND MY OVERSHOES AND RUBBERS AND STAY IN MY CABIN IF THE WEATHER IS BAD, AND WASH MY FACE AND NECK AND EARS THREE TIMES A DAY...
I MUST BE SURE I AM IN BED EACH NIGHT AT EIGHT O'CLOCK AND REMEMBER TO SAY "PLEASE" AND "THANK YOU" AND NOT TO SCUFF MY SHOES TOO MUCH, TO TAKE OFF MY HAT WHEN I'M INSIDE, AND COMB MY HAIR....
YOU UNDOUBTEDLY WILL HAVE A GOOD TIME IN SPITE OF ALL THAT.....
SURE — THAT'S ALL RIGHT, BUDDY — YOU KNOW HOW MOTHERS ARE.... THEY DON'T REALIZE HOW GROWN-UP A FELLOW IS —

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Shocking Pond*

By THE HAGERS

"WOW! WHAT WAS THAT?" I HEARD JOE QUACK. HE JUMPED AND LANDED ON HIS BACK.
"I JUST FELT SOMETHING TOO," SAID TED. HE FLAPPED HIS WINGS AND PROMPTLY FLED.
JUST THEN I GOT A STINGING SHOCK THAT MADE ME RISE AND JOIN THE FLOCK.
"THIS IS MYSTERIOUS," I CRIED. "THE POND NOW SEEMS ELECTRIFIED!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

"A Salutary Precedent"

This is the first time in the history of our country that a proposal to alter the decisions of the court by enlarging its personnel has been so boldly made. Let us meet it. . . . Let us now set a salutary precedent that will never be violated. . . . We are not the judges of the judges. We are not above the Constitution. . . . Exhibiting this restraint, thus demonstrating our faith in the American system, we shall set an example that will protect the independent American judiciary from attack as long as this Government stands.

THEY call it a report. It comes from a Senate committee, and it runs to 30,000 words few will read. Yet we venture to predict that excerpts such as these will stand among the "landmarks of liberty" in American history, ranking with the utterances of Patrick Henry, Washington, Webster and Lincoln. For if this statement appears to lack dramatic occasion or oratorical flourish, yet it does set a salutary precedent, it becomes a "self-denying ordinance," announcing in words which no future Congress or President should disregard that the legislative and executive branches of the American Government will not use their power to overwhelm the judiciary.

There has been some feeling that the loophole Lord Bryce perceived in the Constitution—the lack of any provision prohibiting the enlargement of the Supreme Court for the purpose of changing its decisions—should be plugged by a constitutional amendment. Properly appreciated by the people and emphatically indorsed by the whole Congress, this declaration should serve that purpose. It should become an "unwritten amendment," as much a part of the nation's law as Washington's precedent against a third term.

The report should be indorsed by Congress as a whole. The President's plan to change the court should be, as the report says, "so emphatically rejected that its parallel will never again be presented to the free representatives of the free people of America." That will settle the grave constitutional question of whether the Supreme Court is to remain an effective check upon the President and Congress, or whether it is to be changed to suit the immediate purpose of the other branches of Government. In the main the issue has been settled. The stand taken by independent members of Congress, by the people and the press, has already blocked this roundabout method of amending the Constitution. But the opportunity remains to reject what threatened to be a bad precedent so decisively as to form a precedent for good.

This can be done without any sense of partisan passion or vindictive rebuke to the President. The need is simply to make it unmistakably clear that Congress will have no part in a project to overwhelm the court. It is not even necessary to assume that the President would or could appoint judges who would act as rubber stamps for anything he desired; the judges appointed might hold to the "liberal" view with as much honesty and learning as the judges who composed the old minority, now the majority.

Yet the damage to the court and to the American system would be almost as great. For the function of the court as a brake on hasty change, as a bulwark to protect minorities from impatient majorities, would have been destroyed. Once it has been made clear that the court is not to be overwhelmed, once the precedent has been firmly established there will be plenty of time to consider constitutional or court reforms which will not violate the spirit of the Constitution.

This does not mean any compromise on the plan to enlarge the court. There may come a time when the court ought to be enlarged to meet judicial needs. But to do it now would detract from the precedent the committee recommends. That report makes it clear that every objection which applies to the original plan to add six judges applies also to the addition of two. The settlement of this question should be clear-cut and final.

The report itself marshals a body of facts and arguments which should leave no question. The important thing is that in American government there should never again be a fear that the Supreme Court will be overridden by President and Congress. Let the precedent be unmistakably and inescapably recorded.

Bringing Relief Costs Home

DO LOCAL communities in the United States want WPA relief-work projects badly enough to pay 40 per cent of their cost? A pending Senate committee amendment to the $1,500,000,000 relief appropriation bill would test out this question—and perhaps tie up the spending of most of the relief money in the process.

For municipal officials and Administration spokesmen protest that cities and counties cannot participate on any such scale and the limitation would defeat the program. They point out that state and local welfare departments are taking care of the so-called unemployables and providing cash relief under the agreement by which the Federal Government was to furnish work relief.

That agreement, however, was frankly experimental and transitional. It is clearly desirable that relief costs in the long run shall be borne as largely as possible by local and community units of Government. That makes for economy and efficiency of administration.

This is not to say that cash relief should take the place of work relief. The findings of the American Institute of Public Opinion are that nearly four out of five persons favor WPA work rather than a dole. But this same poll shows that more than three out of five believe state and local governments should pay a greater share of the cost of the relief.

If the WPA projects are as useful as their sponsors always assert, then those public improvements bought with relief money must be of value to the communities in which they are carried out. Municipal governments have long been familiar with the practice of levying "betterment assessments" on property benefited, for instance, by a new highway or sewer. The 40 per cent requirement might be considered a kind of betterment assessment on the communities which hitherto have been impelled to get all they could of the federal money.

An Opportunity for Labor

LABOR as well as Congress should give careful heed to the testimony of James A. Emery, general counsel of the National Association of Manufacturers, before the congressional committee considering the Black-Connery wage and hour bill. Whether one concurs or not in all the association's proposals, it is undeniable that they represent a notable change in the attitude of this traditional opponent of unionization. The new position is much better calculated to obtain public support.

The student of America's industrial history knows that the association has on more than one occasion combated collective bargaining with extreme vigor, that it has been charged with seeking restrictive laws against trade unions and with the promotion of company unions in an effort to prevent independent organization. So far as Mr. Emery's remarks are representative it appears that the association today is asking only for restrictions on labor which are widely indorsed by public opinion.

Mr. Emery urged that labor organizations should be curbed in their practice of halting production before presenting their terms and giving industry a reasonable opportunity for their consideration and that the practice of calling strikes in violation of the workers' own voluntary agreement be stopped. Curbs were also asked against jurisdictional disputes entered into without reference to any higher authority, against strikes aimed at the Government or the public, and against sit-down strikes.

Industry's spokesman questioned in no way the new rights accorded to labor by New Deal philosophy. Instead, industry is now urging only that labor in the exercise of its rights must not invade the rights of others.

It may be contended by labor leaders that industry has been forced onto the defensive and that the moderate tone adopted today will take flight tomorrow after labor's onrush of power has been halted. To all appearances, however, the workers' gains have been written into enduring laws and the justice of labor's cause imprinted in the public consciousness. Labor will undoubtedly best preserve these rights if in the exercise of them it does not trample upon the rights of others. It would be wise to come forward and offer to co-operate with industry in the elimination of the abuses specified.

Flying "Ads"

THERE have been several complaints of late in the British press that air advertising is becoming a nuisance, especially over London; and the matter is soon to be raised in Parliament. The townsman is naturally rather particular about preserving the only prospect of wild nature left to him; and though he cannot avoid hanging a smoky veil upon "the forehead of the morning sky," he can hardly be blamed for not wanting to add to it a phylactery of commercial slogans. Moreover, attached to low-flying airplanes, they are slogans that make the welkin ring.

Progress will abate the noise; but what other possibilities may not time bring in its train, if this practice continues? What of the day when, like Puck, we can "put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes"? Then, indeed, might some Puckish fellow weave his girdle of illuminated letters, and turn the Milky Way, for all below, into "The Best Butter."

Meantime it does seem as though some restriction were needed; but whether or not legislation is provided, the good sense of its promoters will no doubt keep this form of advertising within bounds. For publicity experts have learned that, in an advertisement, discretion is the better part of value, and that to offend a person's taste in one direction is not a good preliminary to appealing to his taste in another.

Was the Past Amusing?

Book News of the Day

MOST of us are inclined to regard as amusing, and somewhat grotesque, the manners, customs, amusements, and even the more serious activities of immediately preceding generations. We who have lived and had a part in these sometimes smile as we recall the formalities, the apparel, the customs, of our boyhood or girlhood days. Have we, by some gradual process or metamorphosis, become actually sophisticated that we look back with compassion and apology upon unconscious breaches of etiquette and social practice which have been enacted to govern our comings and goings in these later days?

* * *

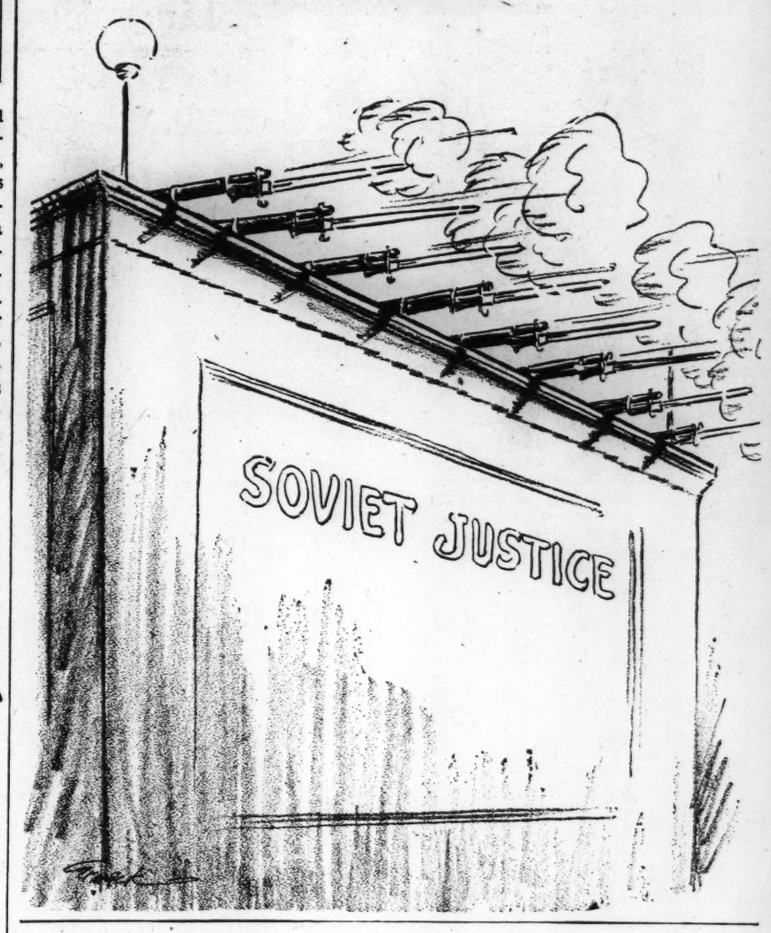
Someone with a memory and a keen sense of humor—this time a girl of the early '90s—has taken time to refresh and amuse both old and young. And her name, strangely enough, is Kenneth. It is this because her parents were just a little disappointed that the name did not fit her better—because it was not exactly appropriate. But, apparently, the misfit name did not discourage or handicap her. So we have REMEMBER THE DAY, by Kenneth Horan (Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran. $2). It is intimated that this daughter with a memory was likewise disturbingly observant. What problems such children are! But now we all rejoice that she was observant, that she remembers.

The net result of her precocity is this book, full of strangely familiar reminiscences. She must have been a faithful chronicler of events and situations, else her story could never have flowed so smoothly or been so replete with interesting sequences. The author's father, so the book tells us, was a newspaper editor in a prosperous city of Michigan. Kenneth reached the observing age at that period when William McKinley was President. Her father, being an active worker in the ranks of the Republican Party, was host to distinguished guests. The family likewise basked in the reflected glory of Miss Jane Addams, O. Henry, Mark Twain, Henry Ford, and others of an older generation.

* * *

Nothing exactly comparable to this unique contribution to books easy to read has recently come to our attention. One hesitates to recommend it too enthusiastically to the young people of today, who do not realize that their children's children may smile at their naïve and simple manner of living. But to those who are able to ponder and laugh a little at vaguely recalled pictures of themselves, there is a pleasant prospect ahead in the reading of this book. F. L. P.

"The Court Rules—"



An Old Arm Chair

On a Scottish Island

"AND me thinking they'd be handy for lighting her fires!" Chuckling with admiration, he added, "The canny auld wife."

Annie and I were walking along by the harbor wall on the Scottish island, when Timothy Galt, the painter and paper hanger, came across from his shop, eager with news. He had given Margit Gillespie (the oldest inhabitant) a discarded book of wall paper samples and with them she had decorated her best room!

"Let's go and see how it looks," proposed Annie to me, and Mr. Galt said, laughing, "She's had half her neebors in already. She says it's a grand excitement."

Fisherman's Row, where Margit lived, was just on the other side of the Town-head, so we were soon approaching the tiny cottage. She was sitting on her doorstep, knitting as usual. That was how she earned her income. Such a small income it was, yet somehow, she seemed rich. Perhaps it was because she generally had something to give—a hard "sweetie" out of a bottle for the children, a flower from the prim old garden for the grown-ups. She said in some concern, when she saw us: "Lass, I didna look for ye the day. Your things arena ready."

Annie told her with a frank laugh that we hadn't come for the boys' stockings, but to see the new wall paper. Whereupon Margit rose graciously. "And ye're verra welcome. Come awa' ben. It was unco kind of Timothy to think on me." Then as she opened the door, "Is that no' a bonny sight? I'm aye keeking in to mak' sure I didna dream it."

The surprising thing to me was that the colors had been blended in such a way that the bizarre effect was really not unpleasing! As we turned to go out again, Annie said, "I see you're still busy with yon huge darn."

She was looking at an old arm chair as she spoke. The seat of it, she explained, had been pushed through—a boy having jumped on it—and Margit was gradually weaving in another by criss-crossing pieces of string. "That chair," she went on, "has been in Margit's family since Prince Charlie was among us. Once he even sat in it."

"Aye," nodded Margit, "it was a wild, wet night—he and his freens had askit for shelter at the farm, and in the wee sma' hoors my faither's faither's faither—he was a lad of ten at the time—guided them doon the glen to a cave where they bided safely a while."

"Only ten, and trusted with so important a secret." (I knew that a great reward had been offered for the capture of that prince.)

"Oh, they a' kenned where he was hiding at one time or anither but nane of them wad hae telled on the venturesome laddie."

How delicious to hear Bonny Prince Charlie referred to as a "venturesome laddie." But how long-lived Margit's people must have been! Annie guessed what I was thinking, for she said, "They even got to be a hundred sometimes in that family."

On the way home I said, "I'm going to buy a big ball of string and present it to Margit. It'll take so long if she has to gather it little by little." But Annie was doubtful. "Better not. She might feel beholden. Giving her odd pieces is different."

"Then I'll give her odd pieces. It won't be difficult."

"Just what I was thinking," grinned Annie.

A few days later I dropped in at Margit's with a careless handful of string. It was nice to see her pleasure in the "guid strong bits," but she wasn't fooled for long. The third time, she shook her finger at me. "Lassie, sic a thing to do—cutting up the braw string." I wanted to know how she had found me out and she broke into a merry little laugh, saying, "Because it was aye the same twist."

Since I was discovered anyhow, I brought the ball to her and the chair was soon finished, and back in its usual place by the cottage door, a red cotton pillow covering what Annie called the "darn." Having laughed together over my ruse we became great friends and many a delightful visit I had sitting in that old arm chair while Margit's needles clicked softly. She had a wonderful store of things to tell—history, folklore, legend—and in return she was eager to learn about America, especially the cities. When I told her about the tall buildings she let her hands fall to her knees and stared incredulously.

After returning home across the Atlantic I sent her some picture postcards, and every time I wrote that address I seemed to be again on Fisherman's Row, hearing the gentle "lap-lap" of the waves on the rocky shore line and Margit's amazed voice exclaiming,

"Ye dinna say, lass, ye dinna say!"

M. G. G.

North . . South . . East . . West

The New and the Old

By Frank L. Perrin

FROM pulpits and rostrums in a hundred or a thousand colleges, high schools and universities in these June days there come inspiring and encouraging words of wise counsel. Just how keenly these are appreciated or how deeply they impress those to whom they are addressed one does not know. But from observation and experience, both as listener and counselor, I am inclined to the conviction that they are often endured, usually with the realization that the ordeal will soon be ended. Youth is impatient and restive under admonition. All of us, it may be, reflect these traits if we are compelled to listen to those who, measured by our individual standards, fail to meet the specifications tentatively outlined.

Perhaps the unwillingness of youth to listen to and heed advice so liberally offered by those of experience in the affairs of life is due to the preconceived conviction that to youth, rather than to the experienced, has been revealed the heretofore secret but recently discovered highway leading to assured success and happiness. I doubt that those who have taught the young people of today in schools and colleges have consciously or premeditatedly fostered the belief that the systems, theories, or theologies of the past have become outmoded and that they should be discarded. Certainly the eloquent and persuasive baccalaureate addresses which I have read in recent days do not indicate either a careless or an intentional departure from familiar paths, or an abandonment of that faith and high idealism which have formed the basis of American institutions.

* * *

But there is imposed the disturbing conviction that those to whom words of counsel and wisdom are addressed have come to doubt the sincerity, if not the actual honesty, of their mentors. Opportunism appeals more invitingly than the possibility of achieving by the processes proved safe and sound by trial and experience. To the young it too often seems that there is no need of brakes or safety appliances on the gaily bedecked streamlined chariot which is to carry them on the road to success and a life of comparative ease. For this the parents, and the generous public, must be called upon to answer. The thing we call education has been made too cheap in the eyes of those who have sought it, or upon whom it has been imposed. The traditions of old-time culture have been forgotten or smiled at as being obsolete and fantastic.

Here, unless I am mistaken, is found the root of skepticism and unrest which has grown and borne fruit in the form of what may be described as a superficial and almost supercilious intellectualism. Let us admit, as perhaps we may sometime be compelled to do, that many of the older methods, much of ancient dogma, some of the old philosophies, and all of the old prejudices must be abandoned or revised in the light of reason, revelation or experience. But these revolutionary processes are never safely undertaken all at once. It is not true that the new is better than the old simply because it is new. It must now, or later, stand the test which time, trial, and wisdom are bound to impose.

* * *

We who view the experimental processes now being carried on in schools and universities, in government, in social and domestic relations, in industry, in mass production, in fact in all fields of human activity, should pause to inquire that we may discover the source or inspiration of this new urge. Much of the new and untried, it is at once apparent, does not bear the stamp of American approval. We find no guarantee of genuineness and no assurance that if the product offered proves unsatisfactory it can be returned and exchanged for that which has been surrendered.

There is danger that we are drifting, under new impulses, somewhat too far afield. Contrary currents are everywhere observable. The weather vane is unstable because of fluctuating influences in high places in government, in colleges, in the press, and in industry. It would be gratifying and reassuring if it could be imagined that the desire, the insistent demand for change, would bring us all to a realization of greater freedom, greater progress, greater happiness, and greater love. But there are landmarks and safe harbors which must still be the safeguards and refuge of those who, through a fuller and better understanding of their responsibilities, are seeking the way.

The Wide Horizon

What Does Labor Want?

By Edward F. McGrady
Assistant Secretary of Labor

[From a Radio Address Over the NBC Network]

WILL labor ever be satisfied? The answer is that the wants of labor vary from time to time. Once it had the status of serfs and asked for liberty. After a long struggle freedom was secured, then it asked for wages. Later it asked for the right of organization. Then came the request for shorter hours, better working conditions and the right to have its organizations recognized. . . .

What did labor want in America? First, it wanted the right to organize; second, the right of free assemblage, and third, the right to bargain for wages and hours. Almost the same things for which labor pleaded for centuries in England and at last secured.

Reforms came, but they came painfully slow. It was open season at all times in some industries on labor leaders and agitators. Many employers as a condition of employment compelled the workers to sign contracts stating they had not joined and would not join any labor union. Labor then turned to legislation in the industrial states and to the Congress of the United States. Here again it was faced with the opposition of high-powered lobbyists and the best legal talent that industry could engage.

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Opponents of organized labor resorted to many different types of opposition to prevent unionizing their plants and to resist the demands of their workers. Recently before a Senate Investigating Committee, sworn testimony revealed that some employers invested millions of dollars in creating industrial spy systems within and outside the plants to prevent their employees from joining unions of their own choosing. . . .

The act creating the Department of Labor says:

> The purpose of the Department of Labor shall be to foster, promote and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment, and that the Secretary of Labor shall have the power to act as mediator and to appoint commissioners of conciliation in labor disputes whenever in his judgment the interests of industrial peace may require it to be done. . . .

No other government in the world, having a similar service, has handled such a vast number of cases and met with such success. This is all the more remarkable when you consider that this department is without any power except to use conciliatory methods.

Our conciliators are instructed to make every effort to enter a dispute before any stoppage of work takes place and they are then instructed to stay with both parties until an agreement has been entered into. . . .

Before entering any dispute I make a careful survey through the best-known authorities on the financial condition of the company involved, whether it has been losing or making money in recent years; what its condition is at the moment and what the prospects are for production within the next twelve months. I also attempt to make a survey of labor: What similar classes of workers receive in the form of wages, hours, cost of living, present and expected in the future, the speed-up, and conditions of employment.

When one is fortified with all this information he has a very clear picture of the needs, wants and ability of both sides. With tact, patience and sympathetic understanding of the problems of both sides he can seldom fail. If unable to prevent a strike he can at last end it at the earliest possible moment. . . .

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If peace and good will are to be established and maintained among those associated with the industrial life of the nation, it is high time that they sheathe their swords and think in terms of co-operation, understanding and mutuality.

This involves the complete recognition of the rights of all who constitute the human force of industry. There can be no responsible relationship where one industrial group attempts to deny to another group the exercise of a legal or a moral right.

The President and the Congress made an attempt to stabilize and protect both industry and labor by creating for the first time in this country what might be called a national labor policy. They passed . . . the Wagner Labor Act.

Labor is given the right to organize freely and the right to bargain through representatives of its own choosing on wages, hours, and working conditions; it will have to assume the responsibility of discipline among its members, sacredness of contract, efficiency of production, and elimination of waste, out of which is bound to develop an intelligent and co-operative spirit.

With each side recognizing the full rights of the other and respecting those rights, benefits and advantages will come to industry, to the workers, and to the general public, all of which will enrich the entire nation.

I have been reassured over and over again by the leaders of the American trade union movement that if given an opportunity they are ready to assume these obligations in full.

The time has arrived for the leaders of both industry and labor to demonstrate their statesmanship. The people of the nation are watching and waiting.